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N U M B. V.

A

GRAMMAR
OF THE
Latin Tongue.

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THE
Compleat Linguist.
OR, An UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable
TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive
METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR
each Month, till the whole is perfected :
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating
to each Tongue.

N U M B. V.

For the Months of January and February, 1720.

B E I N G

A GRAMMAR of the *Latin* Tongue.

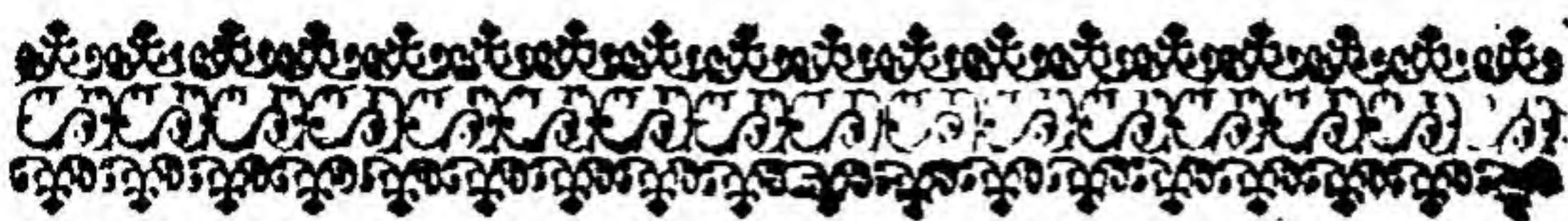
To which is added a short *Index*, by Way of Specimen,
of Foreign Words in these Five Grammars ; and an *Ap-*
pendix upon Antique Inscriptions and Medals.

By JOHN HENLER, M. A.

*Car improbetur, si quis ea que domi jux rellè faceret, in publicum
promit? Qu. In. Or. I. 1.*

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

Latin of Greek : Excellency of it : Place, Variations, Extent, Corruption : Tongues of *Italy* ; *Latin* known in *Perſia* ; Eulogies of it : Causes of its Spreading, Mixture, &c. Grammars ; Versions ; Writers ; Pronunciation ; Letters ; Rise of it ; Original of Nations ; and of the Learning of *Greeks* : *Latin* Authors, Copies, MSS, Editions ; usual Want of Books ; obſolete Words ; Imitation ; Stile ; Rules to find the Sense of a Word ; Qualities of Expression ; Grammar ; and Miscellaneous Remarks.



THE nearest Place to the Greek Tongue is claim'd by the Latin, in Original, Order, Use, and Benefit ; though not perhaps in Native Beauty and Perfection. It arose chiefly, as we now find it, in its Standard Writers from the Greek ; and is the first and most valuable Offspring of it : Its Use and Benefit is equal, if not more extensive. But as it seems to be much inferior to it, in some of those

those Points that make up the natural Excellerice of a Tongue, as the Musick, Force, Copiousness, &c. of it: So in the same Points, it is at least match'd, if not excell'd by several others, and by the English in particular.

Yet it is in it self a very noble Language, and of the first Rank: It has given Dress to some of the finest Works of human Wit and Understanding: Works, which have endur'd the Test of Ages, have furnish'd us with a Rule of Writing and Speaking well, which is wanted in many others; have enrich'd very much our modern Tongues, and afforded a Variety of finish'd Models, in almost every Part of Composition. It was at first only the Language of that Part of Italy, call'd Latium: For each Province had its Tongue; Calabria the Greek, Apulia the Messapian, Hetruria the old Tuscan, &c.

As the Latins spread their Commerce in the conquer'd Nations, it varied. From the Tarquins to Polybius, in the Time of Scip. Africanus, was about 300 Years; and even in that Space it was so far alter'd, that Polybius assures us, the best Antiquaries of his Age could not understand the Articles of Peace made between the Romans and Carthaginians, at the Expulsion of the Tarquins, still extant on the Columna Rostrata at Rome. About 140 Years before the Emperors, when Rome was Mistress of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, a great Part of Spain, &c. it was so far from general Use in the World, or even in Italy, that we are told, it was a Privilege allow'd to the Cumans, about 100 Miles from Rome, to use the Roman Language. The Roman Colonies in Italy (about 150) and the Resort of the other Italians to Rome, on the Score of Business, made it indeed commonly understood. For the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, in the Provinces, and Audience given in the Senate, were in Latin. Yet it

it does not appear to have been ever the Language of all the Empire, or of all Italy. Hence the Italian is a true Original Tongue, and only mix'd very much with the Latin, and not so much with the Tongues of the Barbarous Nations; because their Stay was short, and their Progress not universal in Italy. Heyl. Cosmof. How. Ep. Festus. Liv. 40. de Cumanis, sub An. Urb. 573.

Latium; (quod ibi latuit Saturnus; as, Saturnus of 'O latuit) is now call'd Campagna di Roma: At first, that City, at Mount Palatine, was scarce a Mile about; and her Territories hardly the Extent of a Day's Journey. In the Reign of Aurelian, she was 50 Miles in Compass; and her Empire at last was above 3000 in Length, from the Shores of the Rhine to Euphrates and Tigris. With the Empire the Tongue was also spread, and yet was not the common Speech of any other People.

Britain was a Roman Province 400 Years, yet the British or Cambrian Tongue was always the prevailing Language. Indeed we had here but Four Colonies; France had 29; Spain 57: So that the Latin was more entertain'd there, than elsewhere; but no where the Vernacular Speech, except in Latium.

There were 60 Colonies in Afric, and many in Asia, yet the Latin made no great Impression on the Tongue of either. Colonies and Legions were sent Abroad to secure their Conquests, thin an Overstock of People at Rome, employ and encourage Men of Worth, and enlarge their Dominions.

Plutarch indeed avers, that in his Time, almost all Men us'd it; but he does not mean, that it was any where a receiv'd National Tongue. One Cause, besides the Colonies, of the Growth of this Tongue Abroad, was the frequent Admission of Foreigners to the Freedom of the City.

The Latin in the East was forefall'd by the Greek, (which was the more Commercial or Trading Tongue) and was no more spoke there, than the Spanish is in the Netherlands, Sicily, Sardinia, Naples, the Two Indies, and other Provinces of Spain. In Rome it self, it was often chang'd, from the same Causes with those that affect other Tongues. The Verses of the Salij made by Numa, were scarce understood by the Flamins and Judges themselves, in the Decline of the Republic: Nor were the Laws of the Decemviri. After Cæsar and Cicero it lasted pure 400 Years, t'ill the Goths under Alaric first, then the Hunns under Attila, then the Vandals under Genseric, and the Heruli under Odoacer; then the Lombards, invaded Italy. Here Odoacer was proclaim'd King of Italy; but soon after, the Goths, under Theodoric, expell'd the Heruli; and Theodoric was formally invested King of Italy by Zeno the Emperor, and reign'd there with his Successor in Peace above 60 Years. Hence the Italian was deprav'd by the Gothic. About the Year 570, the Lombards came in, and fix'd in the very Heart of the Country above 200 Years, during the Reign of Twenty Kings. Hence the Midland and best Part is call'd Lombardy. Yet the Latin was corrupted before the Irroads of these Warlike Nations, by the Concourse of Foreigners to Rome, the Number of Slaves, greater than that of Citizens; and by the common Turns to which Tongues as well as all human Things are liable.

Therefore the Latin was the first Tongue of Latium only. All others there were adventitious: So was the Greek in Calabria, &c. Tuscany had the Hetrurian, or Hetruscan; Liguria the Messapian, of which there are some Remains extant; and the Oscan, Sabine, and Tusculan, are thought to be Dialects of them: And from the Goths, &c. arose that

that Mixture in the Italian, French, and Spanish. Some think the Roman Tongue was so far distinct from the Latin, that the Latin was the Mother-Tongue, and the Roman a Dialect of it; from which Roman Dialect the Spanish and French were at first chiefly deriv'd. Tully has left us a Testimony, how far the Latin was even read in his Time; *Orat. pro Arch.* ‘*Greca leguntur in omnibus ferè gentibus;* ‘*Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur.*’ The Greek is read almost in all Countries; the Latin is confin'd within its own Bounds, which are but narrow. But now it is known in most Parts of the World; as we find in the Accounts of Travellers. In the Year 1602, Stephen Kakasch, a Transylvanian Nobleman, was sent in Embassy by Rodolph II. Emperor of Germany, to Abas Sophy of Persia; and drew up an Oration in Latin, publish'd afterwards, to be spoken to that Prince: Which began thus: Serenissime, potentissime, ac magnanime Princeps, Abas, Rex Persarum, Medorum, atque Armeniar, &c. Now this Kakasch, with all his Retinue, except one, dy'd in the Journey thither: The surviving Person found an Interpreter in the Persian Court, skill'd in Latin, who transacted all the Affairs of the German Emperor with him, in that Tongue, with great Address and Exactness. *Christ. Becm. De Or. L. L. in Eulog. doct.*

As to the Praise of this Tongue, it would be endless to recount the several Elogies of Learned Men about it: Of Valla, Julius, and Joseph Scaliger, Melanchthon, Muretus, Taubman, Erasmus, Vossius, Dresserius, Casaubon, &c. But some Things observ'd by these great Masters are remarkable. Jos. Scal. tells us, in *Epist. ad J. Casel.* that many speak the Latin, but few the Roman Idiom; and fewer yet among the Latter, that rise to the Genius of the Ciceronian Age. Erasmus affirms, it is easier in these Days

Days to be a Doctor in the Three Faculties, than to write good Latin. And If. Casaub. in exercit. 9: ad Ann. Bar. speaking of the Four Recommendations of a Tongue ; 1. Convenience to express the Sense of the Mind. 2. Antiquity. 3. Dignity of those that use it. 4. Extent of Use : Gives the first to the Greek ; the second and third to the Hebrew ; the fourth to the Latin. He tells us also there, the Causes, why the Romans spread their Tongues as far as possible, with their Conquests : 1. The want of knowing the Greek well, in their Officers ; as Paul. Æmil. in Macedon, spoke in Latin to the Council ; and Cn. Octavius, the Prætor, was oblig'd to use an Interpreter for the Greek, in his Reports and Proceedings, Liv. l. 15. The other Cause, was a Fondness to make the People subject to their Language, as well as Power. Hence, as above, their Law-Cases were in Latin : And hence all those forensic Roman Words in the Greek and Syriac, as appears particularly in the New Testament. Hence in Syria, the Touth were instituted in the Laws, in Latin ; vid. Greg. Thoum. de Laud. orig. which was the Reason, why that Father, as he owns, had almost forgot how to speak the Greek Tongue. Not that the Romans ever esteem'd their Language better than the Greek ; for they themselves have confess'd the contrary, Plin. Nat. Hist. 2. 5. Aug. de Civ. D. 19. 7. Strab. de Hisp. Muret. in Lips. de rectâ pro. L.

And as it is a Tongue of this Importance, it has employ'd a boundless Number of Hands ; Men of all Professions have labour'd in it : Hence the great Multitude of Grammars ; above Thirty of which made by the Ancients, have been brought to Light by Elias Putschius, a Youth of great Hopes, who dy'd in the Flower of his Age. Hence the Glut of Sylvæ, Vocabularia, Isagogæ, Florilegia, Analecta, Elegantiae,

gantix, and what not? Indeed it is the Caral, by
which the Learning of all the World has been con-
vey'd: Not that we ought to rest in any Latin Ver-
sion; we ought also to study the Originals, and enter
into all the Tongues: For there is no Latin Version,
of the Bible for Instance, that has not a Number of
Faults; as, 1 Tim. 3. ἐδειλικα τὸ ἀληθινόν. Some
turn it, fundamentum, stabilitamentum, firmamen-
tum: The Word is from ἐδειλος, sedes, domicilium,
a Repository, Preserver of Truth; entrusted with the
sacred Depositum of the Word of God. See many
other Instances in Becl. de Or. L. Lat. p. 8. &c.

The Latin is needful also to the Knowledge of the
Fathers, Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Hilary,
Jerom, Augustin, Ambrose, &c. See Casaub.
Dresser. Valla, and others.

Cicero owns, the Italians had not the true Pro-
nunciation of the Romans, Lib. 5. de orat. And
the Patavinity of Livy was observ'd by Pollio. O-
vid says, they formerly spoke the Greek in Italy:
Fast. 4.

Nec tibi sit mirum Græco rem nomine dici,
Itala nam tellus Græcia major erat.

The Letters of it were the same with the Greek,
nor are they now very much different; see Jul. Sc. de
causis L. L. It would be tedious, and not very in-
structive, to enter into the Changes, which the Forms
of Letters have suffer'd from the Hebrew to the
Greek, and from that to the Latin; a from α, C
from K, D from Δ, F from the Æolic Digamma,
&c. Only we are told, that Carbilius the Gram-
marian was the Author of G.; Appius Claudius the
Lawyer, of R (the Canina of Persius;) and S was
from Σ, the Form of a Scythian Bow, says Athe-
næus from the Ancient Fables. Thus the Greek
from

from the Hebrew, inverted, transpos'd, or alter'd a little; *א* of *י*; *ב* of *ו*; *ג* of *נ*; *ה* of Scheva, (:) &c. though Jul. Sc. thinks that Alpha is of the Syriac, de Caus. L. L. c. 40. However, it differs very much from the modern Olaph of the Syrians. Among the Authorities for the Names of them, put these:

Hoc discunt oinnes ante Alpha & Beta puelli, *Fluv. Sat. 14.* Dicas licebit Beta me togatorum, *Mart. 5. 27.* Literam namque *E* videmus esse ad Eta proximam, *Ter. Maur.* Nigrum præfigere Theta, *Perf. 4.* Theta novum, *Mart. 7.* The Ionicks call'd *μῦ*, *μᾶ*; *γάμα*, Gema: The Doricks, *σίγμα*, *σᾶ*, &c *We are not to go bere into the Original Invention of Letters.* The Hebrews give it to Adam; Eusebius and Josephus to the Sons of Seth; others to Cham; Abraham, Moses, Theuth, the Demon or God of Egypt; Menon, an Ægyptian King; Callistratus a Sainian; the Phœnicians, &c. See Herodot. 5.

With respect to the Rise of the Latin Tongue, there have been many Opinions. Joh. Goropius Beccanus, a Modern, makes the Cimbric or German the Mother of all Tongues: As some place Paradise in Sweden. But there are Fanaticks in all Sciences and Orders of Men. One Cause he gives, is the Simplicity of it: But the Chinese has in this the Advantage, as Lipsius well observes; for most Chinese Words are of one Syllable; each, of different Senses, according to the Tone us'd in it. Many Countries have put in Claim to Antiquity: The Athenians had their *αὐτόγενες*; the Thebans *σπαργῆ*; the Latins Opici, (of Ops) Indigenæ; Caij, from *χαῖα*: So the Ægyptians, Herod. 2. And the Phrygians, from the famous Box of the Two Children, pretended to be the most Ancient: But Vives, in Aug. de c. Dei, 16. 11. derives that from their Education among the

the Goats. See the Name Psammetychus. So Aben Ezra says, the Germans were the Canaanites, that fled from Israel. Had. Junius fetches them from Gomer ; whence Ciinmerij, Cimbri, driven, say some, by the Scyths, from Asia to Scandia, and the Cimbric Chersonese. From his Sons, Aschenaz, Riphath, Thogarma, the Scandians, Riphæans, (i. e. the Sarinatæ and Heneti, who, like the Nomades, liv'd in moveable Houses, like Waggons ;) and the Germans.

Ezek. 38. The House of Togarmah is, in the Chaldee Paraphrase, the Province of Germany. But this proves the Germans to arise from the Hebrews.

The Greeks betray'd a Tincture of this Vanity, when they call'd all other Nations Barbarians : Their Language certainly arose from the Hebrew ; Is. Cas. de Sat. 1. 2. Clem. Al. Eus. and that was confus'd at Babel ; that is, Words and Letters were added, chang'd, abolish'd, into a Number of other Tongues. The Greek was one of them. Plat. in Tim. calls the Greeks, compar'd with some Barbarians, i. e. the Eastern People, Children. He says, in Epinom. that the Motion of the Stars was first mark'd by the Syrians.

Aristotle prefers the Barbarians to the Greeks, L. 1. de Cœl. Pythagoras went to Egypt, ad Memphiticos Vates, says Hieron. Where Plutarch avers, that He heard Oenuphis of Heliopolis ; and Clem. says, it was Sonchetus the Arch-Prophet. He went also to Babylon, and the Persian Magi ; and was (as Clem. tells it, but does not allow the Fact) Scholar to Nazareth the Assyrian, thought by some to be the Prophet Ezekiel. See Jos. Con. App. 1. Clement relates, that he was circumcis'd.

Plato, Democritus, &c. travell'd to Egypt, and the East : Plato is call'd Μοῦσος ἀπίκεων, Numen. Some think he borrow'd from the Scripture ; and Tertull. from Trismegistus.

Diog. Laert. says, that Thales, the first Astrologer of the Greeks, was taught by Egyptian Priests. Some think he was of Phœnicia ; Pythagoras, of Tyre, or Syria ; Homer, of Egypt, (or instructed there, as all agree ;) Zeno, of Phœnicia. Cyrenæ bred more Learned Men than Athens : That was near to Egypt, and this to Judæa.

In short, the East was the Source of Letters : And berce, by the Hebrew and Greek, came the Latin ; but immediately from the latter, as its Declensions, Conjugations, Construction, Phrases, &c. prove.

Quint. Inst. i. 9. says, the Latin is very like the Æolick. See Jul. Sc. and Jos. Sc. in Festum. Ennius calls the Romans Greeks ;

Contendunt Græcos, Grajos memorare solent hos,
Quod Græca Lingua longos per tempori' tractus,
Hos pavi.

See Plin. 7. Varr. Dionys. Hal. i.

Verrius mistook these Verses of Ennius, as if the Romans spoke in Greek. Not so ; for Romulus spoke in Latin : But that was almost the same ; the Declension, &c. something varied.

With respect to the Latin Authors, the oldest are the Verses of Carmenta, and the Salij ; Livius Andronicus, Cæcilius, Varro, Attacinus, Ennius, Pacuvius, Cato the Censor, Lucilius, Accius, Plautus :

tus : — *The next*, Terence, Tully, Cæsar, Salust, Livy, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Tibullus, Properius, Catullus, Horace, Sabinus : — *Then* Seneca, Quintilian, Quintus, Asconius Pædianus, Valerius Maximus, Plinius Secundus, Suetonius, Tacitus, Florus, Justin, Agellius, Curtius, Columella, Vitruvius, &c.

And of the Poets ; Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Persius, Silius, Lucan, Boethius, Claudian, Sulpitius, &c.

See the Preface to my Greek Grammar ; and Isidor. Hisp. l. 9. Orig.

Scal. de Æt. Po. Lat. c. 1. tells us, *That in the first Times, this Language, like all others, was an Infant* : *It grew up under Livy, Ennius, Accius, Naevius, Plautus, &c. Advanc'd to Manhood in Terence, Catullus, Tibullus, Horace, Virgil, &c. Declin'd under Martial, Juvenal, Silius, Statius, &c. And grew old with Serenus, Sidonius, Severinus, Ausonius, &c. It reviv'd after, under Petrarch and Philelphus ; and flourish'd again in Politian, Vida, Sammazarius, Fracastorius, Palingenius, Aonius, Cerratus, Pontanus, &c. who may be reckon'd a Body of Second Classicks. To this Effect, Scaliger.*

After all, the Flower of the Latin Authors are Virgil and Tully. The best of them have displeas'd some : Even Tully was revil'd by some of his own Age, says Quintil. 12. 10. as swelling, luxuriant, broken, unmanly ; guilty of cold Jests, and too many Repetitions.

Some Faults are no Lessening to a masterly Writer. See on this Head, Jul. Scal. Joach. Camer. Frid. Taubm. Mart. Hain. &c.

With respect to the Copies of Latin Authors, they are Old or more Recent, MSS. or Printed. Many Faults have crept into all, by want of Skill, Care, or Honesty: Erasmus, and many others, have complain'd of it. The best are they that are most truly printed from the best Monuments and MSS.; and the best of these, are they which are the most recommended, by the just Connexion of Things and Words among themselves, and Agreement with others; by the Writing of the Author, of his Amanuensis, or some skilful Hand; by Antiquity, or the Marks of Age; by the Honesty and Credit of those that preserve them; by the fair Dealing of those that vouch them, and the Common Voice of the Learned.

With respect to Editions; the Accuracy of Editors and Printers, and the Comments of able Men, are the great Advantages; of Scaliger, Melanchthon, Camerarius, Turnebus, Stephanus, Lipsius, Gruter, Casaubon, Taubman, &c. See Casp. Barth. de Lat. L. Epist.

But the MSS. and Printed Copies often differ: As for instance: The Common Copies of Prudentius, as they differ'd, so they have been set right by a Palatine MS. of that Christian Poet, communicated by Janus Gruter to Chr. Beccm. As, for —
venerantes flore juventæ, vernantes, &c.

Here I must take Leave to deplore the want of Books, under which Men of Enquiry commonly labour; except in London, and the Two Universities. It is extremely to be wish'd, that this Disadvantage was made up by those, who only can and ought to be the Friends of Learning, in every County of this Kingdom, by a well-furnish'd Library, establish'd on a safe Foot; or by any useful Project to that Purpose.

It is objected to Plautus, (as to Aristotle) and to others, That they use many obsolete Words, which are scarce, if at all, intelligible : This Objection is made by those only that do not understand those Writers : And yet more modern Authors make a frequent Use of Words, equally obscure, as the Vulgar Latin Bible ; Ambrose, Jerom, Tertullian, Justinian, Pliny, Vitruvius, &c.

Some Words are thought obsolete, which are not so ; as, *fuat*, *volupe*, &c. Virg. Ter. &c. Some are brought from the Greek into the Latin, which ought rather to be express'd by a Periphrasis : And Foreign Words from other Tongues are brought into the Latin, without just Reason, by injudicious Hands : As *Compassus*, an Italian Word, for the *Compass* ; call'd improperly *Vorsoria*, from Plautus, by Hermol. Barb. So *Schorbutum*, a Danish Word : *sqvaxanu*, Plin. Strab. Oscedo, Marcell. de Med. II. and many more.

In writing Latin, a faulty Imitation of the Ancients, Tully, for instance, is to be declin'd.

To imitate Tully, is to write in his way of Thinking, Method and Language, with Regard to our Subjett : Not, as Bembus loves the Practice, to Copy all his Expressions, when the Subject will not bear it : As when he calls the Scripture *Antiquæ Literæ* ; the *Holy Ghost*, *Divinæ Mentis Aura* ; *Excommunication*, *Aquæ & Ignis interdicti Pœna* ; and the like.

Castilio abounds in this ill and affected manner : So do many foppish Imitators, or rather *Apes of Antiquity*.

It is necessary, again, often to use Words that are not in this or that Classick, or in any at all ; if they be analogous to Classical Use, and allow'd by Custom,

But

But here, as in every Stile, we must chiefly study to be clear ; that is, to use such Words as are proper, copious enough to express the Thing, usual, and well order'd, with due Stops and Intervals. This last Part of clear Writing is so important, that Nicander of Alexandria, Son of Hermias, wrote Six Books long ago, ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ syuhs, Said. Quintil. 8. 2. Words that are doubtful, are Hindrances to this Clearness of Stile : So are figurative Words, if not applied with great Caution.

To find the Sense of an obscure Word,

1. Consult a Number of MSS. or printed Copies, or Quotations of the Word, in others, where they can be had.

2. Mind who is the Author, and what his Design ; and the Rise and Occasion of the Word : In what kind of Stiles it is us'd ; and to what Art or Science it belongs.

3. Compare it with Parallel Places in the same Writer, or others : Observe the Context ; and fetch in the Help of good Expositors.

For Purity and Elegance, that is, using (if possible) only such Words as are us'd by the Classicks, and are well chosen ; See Laur. Valla's 6th Lib. Eleg.

Barbarous Words are against this Rule ; i. e. such as are brought in from other Tongues, against all Reason, Analogy, and Use.

Shortness of Expression is another good Quality : But to be too short, is to be obscure. This is call'd Laconick, from the People that were famous for it. The Lacedæmonians answer'd a Threatning Let.

Letter of the Argives, with one Word ; *ἀντα*, If : To another from Philip of Macedon, demanding whether He should come as a Friend, or as an Enemy ? *εἰπεσσον* : And to another from the same, Dionysius Corinthi.

The last good Quality of Writing, that I shall mention, is Accuracy, i. e. Performing all with the greatest Exactness, as to the very Words, Letters and Points, by the Rules of Grammar, &c.

As to the Etyma, Pronunciation, and Writing of Words, with the Use of Figures, &c. consult the Lexicographers and Rhetoricians.

In writing, let him that will imitate the Ancients, propose to himself a Model, the best in each kind : As, for History, Livy, Sallust, or others, &c. not excluding what is beautiful in others, that write in the same manner.

As to Grammar in general, we are told by Quintilian, That to run into some Niceties and Fundilio's of it, is a dry Method, and weakens, instead of giving Strength to the Understanding. Therefore in this, and my other Grammars, I have taken in no more than is necessary to clear the Principles of each Tongue.

Sanctius has won the greatest Reputation of any Grammarian in these latter Ages : He went into the Secrets of it, especially of Syntax, or Construction ; which was less explain'd by Scaliger, in his Piece *De Causis Ling. Lat. &c.* He reduc'd it to the most Simple and Natural Principles, and settled a surprizing Analogy and Proportion in the whole Tongue. For this He was so admir'd in Spain, (where He was a Professor) that He was call'd

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call'd the Father of Learning, and the Restorer of Sciences.

This Work, entitled also De Caus. L. L. was shewn at Rome by the Spanish Ambassador, (in 1625.) to Scioppius; who Copied after it in his Grammatical Writings, as Vossius after did from both of them.

This requir'd a particular Mention. The rest are well known.



Miscel-

Επιστολὴ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις οὐδὲν οὐδὲν
εἰπεν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν
οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν

Miscellaneous Remarks on the Five Western Languages : The Subject of this and the foregoing Grammars. By Way of Supplement.

THE Epistle of St. Paul to the *Romans*, written in Greek, is a Proof, that the Greek Tongue, even then, was of the largest Extent. *Eras. pr. in par. in Ep. ad Rom.* *Gesner* and *Vives* affirm, that the *Spanish*, *Italian*, and *French*, arose from the *Latin* deprav'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals* over-flowing the *Southern Parts of Europe*, *Gesn.* in *Mithrid. &c.* St. *Augustin* hints, that the *Latin* was then spoken commonly in some Parts of the *Skirts of Afric*, near the *Mediterranean*.

I. GREEK.

Macedon and *Epirus*, which did not belong to *Hellas*, spoke the *Greek* : For *Hellas* was bounded on the *West*, by the Bay of *Ambracia*, and the River *Arachthus* ; on the *North*, by the River *Penius* ; on the other Parts by the *Sea*, *Strab. 8.* It was spoke too in the *Egean Isles*, and the *Cyclades* ; with all in the *Archipelago*. See above, in

xvij Miscellaneous Remarks on

my Preface to the Greek Grammar, *Senec. consol. ad Hel.* 6. *Plin.* 5. 29. *Isocr. Paneg. Lucian. dial. de Amor. Hieron. proœm.* l. 2. *com. in Ep. ad Gal. Strab.* 14. *Plin.* 6. 3. & 7. 24. *Val. Max.* 8. 7. *Gell.* 17. 17. *Ad. 2. 9, 10. Douſa. Itin. Constant.* p. 24. *Scylax. Cariand. periopl. Fornand. de reb. Get. c. 5. Strab.* 6. *Goltz. in Num. Magn. Græc. Tab.* 24. *Galat. in desc. Callipol. Barrius, l. 5. de Ant. Calab. Rocca de dial. Ital.*

Among these, *Barrius*, who liv'd about 120 Years ago, says, that the Church of *Roffano*, an Archiepiscopal City of upper *Calabria*, kept the Greek Tongue and Ceremony, till his Time, and then became *Latin*: This among many other Testimonies, is a Proof, that the Greek has not long been extinct in some Parts of *Italy*. See further, *Ptol. Tab. 3. Afric. & Mela.* 1. 8. *Isidor. Orig.* 1. 9. But it is now supplanted by the *Sclavonic, Turkish, Arabic, &c.* About the Modern Greek, see *Bellon. Cris. Turcogræc.* It was corrupted before the *Turks*, in the Writings of *Cedrenus, Nicetas, &c. Gerlach. ep. ad Cris. Turc.* 7. p. 484. And by a Mixture of other Tongues, beside the *Turkish*. *Zygomatas, Ep. ad Cris. Turc. Bellon. Observat.* 1. 3. Some Words have been mutilated, as, *λεπτός*, for *μηδέν*, *να* for *ίνα*; join'd, as *τίτλος*, for *τίς τίτλος*, *σασίδην* for *εἰς τὰ σίδην*: Mispronounc'd; as, *η, ι, υ, οι, ει*, by *ι*, as, *οῖχος*, *εἰκὼν*, *αὐτήν*, *icos*, *icon*, *stithi*, *lipi*: And ill accent-ed. See *Burrara, Coron. pret. Burdovizt. Ep. ad Chit. in l. de Stat. Eccl.* p. 47.

To the Account of the Greek Grammarians add this of *Matthæus Devarius*, Author of the Tract *De Particulis Græcæ Linguae*: He was of the *Devarian* Family in *Corcyra*, of the *Latin* Church; brought to *Rome* at the Age of Eight Years by *Johannes Lascaris*, and educated in the Greek School,

School, set up there by him, at the Order of Pope *Leo X.* and fill'd with Scholars from several Parts of the *East.* There is now extant a *Scholium* upon *Sophocles*, from this School or College. Then he was taken into the House of the Cardinal *Nicolaus Rodulphus*, as a Tutor to many bred up there : set over his Library, and made an *Index* to *Eustathius* upon *Homer*, for which the Pope gave him a Pension, and *Pius V.* after made him Corrector of the Greek Books in the *Vatican Library*. After that, he went into some other great Families at *Rome*, where among other Men of Note, *Fulvius Ursinus*, and *Joan. Bapt. Possevinus* were his Scholars : He turn'd the Account of the *Trent Council*, and the *Catechism* of it, into *Greek*, by the Command of *Pius V.* His *Trent Council* in *Greek* was printed after under *Pope Gregory* ; and his Piece of the *Particles* was review'd by *M. Ant. Muretus*.

See *Devar. de Partic. Ep. ded. & Gord. Geog.*
Gr. How. Ep. Brerew. Enqu. Nouv. Metb. p.
appr. fac. la L. Grecq. Eliriq. Hist. Gr. L. &c.
where are ample Materials on this Subject of the *Greek Tongue.*

2. L A T I N.

The ordinary Bounds, (though they were sometimes pass'd,) of the *Roman Empire*, were to the *East*, *Euphrates* and *Tigris* ; to the *North*, the *Rhine*, *Danube*, and *Euxine* ; to the *West*, the *Ocean* ; to the *East*, the *Cataracts of Nile*, and *Mount Atlas*.

In *Britain* the Limit was the *Piæs Wall*, begun by *Adrian*, and finish'd, or rather repair'd, by *Septimius Severus*, *Spart.* in *Had.* & *Sev.* For the Beginning and Growth of *Rome*, See *And. Fulv.*

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Ant. Rom. 2. 3. *Gell.* 13. 14. *Strab.* 1. *Dion.*
Hal. Ant. Ro. 2. *Vopisc. in Aurel.* *Eus. in Chron.*
ad Olymp. 174: *Lips. de Mag. Ro.* 3. 7. For
conferring the Freedom of the City upon others ;
see *Appian. Civ.* 1. *Dion.* 48. *Tac.* 1. *Elin.* 3;
3. *Digest.* 1. *Tit. de Stat. hom. leg. in Orb. Rom.* For
the Use of the *Latin* in the Provinces, Schools,
&c. *Digest.* 42. *t. de re jud. Leg. dec.* *Dion.* 57.
Hal. Max. 2. 2. *Tac.* 3. *Hier. in ep. ad Ruf.* T. 1.
Aug. Civ. D. 14. 17. *Liv.* 40. For its being
known in *Pannonia*, *France*, *Spain*, *Afric*, see *Vell.*
lei. 2. *Strab.* 3, & 4. *Apul. in Flor.* The Sermons
of St. *Cyprian*, *Augustin*, &c. In *Greece*, *Asie*,
Afric, it was not so common.

Our Colonies were *York*, *Chester*, *Castrum* in
Monmouthshire, (*Isca*) *Maldon* in *Essex*.

Onuphrius mistakes *London* for one ; *Onuph. in*
Imp. Rom. *Tac. Ann.* 14. and *Indicia Cyrenensium*
elsewhere for another : The true Copies read *Zer-*
nensum; and the other Word should be in *Dacia*; *Di-*
gest. 5. *t. de Cens. Leg. sciend. Pancirol. Com. Not. Imp.*
Or. 138. In the *East*, the most Learned Men
wrote in *Greek*, in the Height of the *Roman Empire* ; as, *Philo*, *Josephus*, *Ignatius*, *Justin M.*
Clem. Al. Orig. Eus. Athanas. Bas. Greg. Nyss. &
Naz. Cyr. of Al. and Jer. Epiph. Synes. Ptol. Strab.
Porphy. &c.

In the Third General Council at *Ephesus*, the
Letters of the Bishop of *Rome* read by the Le-
gates in *Latin*, were desir'd to be turn'd into
Greek, for the Understanding of them, *Conc. Eph.*
Tom. 2. c. 13. Ed. Bin.

Galateus de sit. Japig. p. 98. says, the *Latin* ex-
tinguish'd the *Punic* in that Country : So *Vives*,
the *Gallic* and *Spanish* in those Countries ; *Viv. Lib.*
3. *de trad. disc.* & *ad Aug. Civ. D.* 19. 7. But
Fourteen Mother-Tongues in *Europe* were little
affect-

affected by it ; *Irish*, *British*, *Cantabrian*, *Arabic*, *Finnic*, *Dutch*, old *Caucian*, *Sclavonic*, old *Illyrian*, *Greek*, old *Epirotic*, *Hungarian*, *Fazygian*, *Tartarian* : All these, except *Arabic*, and perhaps the *Hungarian*, were in the Time, and Six or Seven of them, in the Bounds of the Empire. See *Scal. Diatr. de Ling. Eur. Merul. Cosmog.* part. 2. l. 2. é 8. *Ortel. Fab. Fris. Or. Bert. desc. Hung.* For here the conquer'd were more in Number than the Conquerors : As also the *Gauls* than the *Franks*, the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, than the *Goths*, &c. which occasion'd the like, a fainter Impression on their Tongue, in those Parts : So likewise the *English* were more numerous than the *Normans*, which caus'd the same here ; though *William* the Conqueror forc'd the *English* to teach the *French* only in Schools, as some record ; and order'd the Pleadings and Laws to be in *French*, which continu'd a Custom till *Edward III.*

In the Time of *Ulpian*, under *Alex. Severus*, 230 Years before Christ, the *Fidei Commissa*, (see that Law, *Dig. l. 32.*) might be left in any Vulgar Tongue. That the *Punic* in *Barbary*, *Phoenicia*, *Afric*, was not extinguish'd by the *Latin* ; see *Aur. Vit. in Epit. Sept. Scu. Spart. in Sev. Antonin. Itin. Hieron. proam. l. 2. com. ep. ad Gal. Aug. de Civ. D. 16. 6.* (*Hippo* was a *Roman* Colony, so all his Audience did not understand the *Punic*.) and *Serm. 25. de verb. Apos. & Expos. in Chrat. Ep. ad Rom.*

Leo Afr. desc. Afr. cap. de Lin. Afr. says, that many in *Barbary* still speak the old *African* Tongue.

That the *Gallic* was not extinguish'd by the *Latin* ; see *Strab. 4.* (who lived under *Tiberius*) *Tac. in Ful. Agric. Lamprid. in Al. Sev. Strab. l. 4. ad med.* says only that some in the *Narboni* Pro-

xxij Miscellaneous Remarks on

Province (the first Province there, and *Narbon* being a Mart Town, and the first Colony out of *Italy*, except *Carthage*) about the *Rhosne*, for the most Part spoke in *Latin*. See *Vell. Pat.* 1. and *Plin.* 3. 4.

That the old *Spanish* was not abolish'd by the *Latin* (as *Marin. Sicul. de reb. Hisp.* 5. 4. affirms) See *Strab.* 3, & 4. *Marian. de reb. Hist.* 1. 5. Why the *Latin* was spoken in *Bætica*; see *Plin* 3. 1. *Vellei.* 2. *Strabo* 3. 1.

As to the same Fate of it in *Pannonia*; See *Tac. de mor. Germ.* *Paterculus* avers, that the *Latin* was known in *Pannonia* under *Augustus*. The common People every where spoke their Native Tongues; some only, as induc'd by Affairs, &c. us'd the *Latin*. As the common *Greeks* both under the *Turks* and *Venetians*, now speak the Modern *Greek*. *Bellon. Obs.* 1. 4. The like is in *Wales* and *Ireland* under us: In *Sardinia*, while under *Spain*, and other Places. And indeed the common People can hardly be brought to speak a foreign Tongue. The *Jews* convers'd with the *Chaldeans* 70 Years, and yet the *Chaldee* among them degenerated to the *Syriac*. *Augustin* owns, that the *Latin*, even in the *African* Colonies was imperfect, as the pronouncing *ossum*, *floriet*, *dolus*, for *os*, *forebit*, *dolor*, &c. See *Gesner. in Mithr. in Ling. Sard. Rocc. de dial. in ling. Sard. Porcacch. l. del. Isole. vel discrit. di Sardigna* Aug. *Ex. ps.* 123, 138, & l. 2. *de doc. Chris. c.* 13. & *tr. 7. in Joan.*

The common Opinion, about the Rise of the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, is, That the barbarous Nations mingling with the Inhabitants, fram'd their Speech to one another, for the Sake of Intercourse, which form'd those Tongues.

If this be true, the *Italian* begun, *An. Ch. 480*, or thereabouts ; and the *Latin* declin'd in *Afric*, about *An. Chr. 430*. when the *Vandals* entred it : As the *Arabic* came into it with the *Saracens*, about the Year 700 or 640.

Others think these Tongues arose from the first imperfect Command of the *Latin* among the Natives, (not from the Mixture of the barbarous People,) or the ill Framing of their Tongues to the Pronuntiation, &c. of the *Latin* : Which original Corruption was increas'd by the other Cause after. Before this, the *Latin* was deprav'd in *Rome* it self ; *Isid. or. q. 1. Tert. Apol. adv. q. c. 6. Cic. de or. 3.* Old Writers mention the changing these Tongues into the *Roman*, not the *Roman* to them : And most agree that the Language of the *Northern Hive* was the *German*, which has no Affinity with these. *Iren. Exeg. Ger. 1. 31. Laz. Mig. Gent. 10. Gorop. or. Antw. 7. Gesu. in Mith. Rhen. rer. Ger. 2. Leuncl. in Pandect, &c.*

OBJECTIONS.

1. *Plut. quæst. Plat. 9.* affirms, that all Men then in a Manner spoke the *Latin* Tongue.

Ans^w. He means, that it was spoken almost in every Nation ; that is, by some ; but not commonly in any ; nor justly, in foreign Countries.

2. *Strab.* says, it was spoken in *France* and *Spain* : And *Apul.* in *Afric*. And *Augustin* and *Cyprian* preach'd in it.

Ans^w.

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Ans^w. *Strabo* speaks only of *Narbon* and *Boetica*; and of their Way of uttering this Tongue; which though corrupt, was call'd *Latin*; as the *Spaniſh* is call'd *Romanza*; and the *French*, just after *Charles* the Great, the *Roman*, by *Nithardus*, *de diff. fil. Lud. Pij.* 3. *Hippo* and *Carthage*, the Sees of *August.* and *Cypr.* were *Roman* Colonies: But here they spoke corruptly, even in their Versions of the Scriptures, and their Psalms sung in Churches, says *St. Aug.*

3. Nothing very ancient is found in the Three corrupted Tongues.

Ans^w. Learned Men wrote rather in the *Latin*; and the Works of others may be lost; since even those of the Learned are but few, that remain to us. It is but about 500 Years, since Books appear to be written in the *German* and *French*, and yet the Tongues were older. *Tschud. desc. Alpin.* c. 36. *Genebr. Chron.* 4. II.

4. The *Latin*, as now in the *Italian*, must be debauch'd in *Rome* and *Latium*, by some foreign Corruption.

Ans^w. All Languages are subject to change, *Quint.* 1. 6. *Fest.* in *dict.* *Latinè loqui de verb. fig-
wif.* (who liv'd under *Augustus*,) affirm, that the *Latin* was extremely alter'd: And the Laws of the Twelve Tables, made by the Kings and *Decemviri*, and publish'd by *Fulvius Ursinus*, prove it further, *Fal. Ur. not. ad Ant. Aug. de Leg. E
Senat.* See above, *Fulb.* 3. So is the *Columna Rostrata*, now in the *Capitol*, tho' much defac'd, sacred to the Memory of the Consul *Duilius*, on a Na-

a Naval Victory over the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punic War*, about 150 Years before *Tully*. See *Paul. Merul. Cosmog. Par. 2. l. 4. c. 18.* *Cels. Cittad. de Orig. Lin. vulg. Ital. c. 7.* thus inscrib'd.

Exemet. Leciones. Macistratos. Caſtreis. Exfociiont. Pucnandod. Cepet. Enque. Nanebos. Marid. Consol. Primos. Orravit. Nanebous. Claseis. Punicas. Sumas. Cartaciniens. Dictatored. Altod. Socieis. Triremos. Naneis. Captom. Numei. Naualed. Prædad. Poplo, &c.

In the later *Latin* thus ;

Exemit legiones Magistratus caſtris effagiunt pugnando cepit inque ravibus Mari Consul Primus orravit navibus classes Punicas summas Cartaginienſis dictatore alto sociis triremes Naves captum nummi navalii præda populo, &c.

Our *English* has been wonderfully chang'd : That under *Henry I.* is scarce intelligible ; see a Charter given to *London* by the Conqueror, in *Holingshed*, at the End of his Reign.

The Old Tongues

1. Of ITALY.

See the old Inscriptions of *Gruter* and *Scal.* p. 143 to 146 ; and above. In *Lombardy* and *Liguria*, the old Tongue of *France* was us'd. See *Var. Fest. Serv. Paul. diacon.*

(d).

2. Of

2. Of FRANCE.

Here were many. That of *Aquitain* was like the *Spaniſh* then, *Cæſ. b. Gall. 1. Strab. 4.* That of the *Celta* is the most remarkable; that it was not the *Greek*, nor *German*, see *Cæſ. b. Gall. 5.* (writing in *Greek* to *Q. Cicero*, to prevent a Discovery,) and *Varr. ap. Hieron. in præf. l. 2. com. ep. ad Gal.* and *ap. Ifid. l. 15. orig. c. 1. Tac. de mor. Ger. Suet. in Cal. c. 47.* *Hottoman* in *Fran-cogall. c. 2.* deduces the *French*, partly from the *Latin*; and the *German*, *Greek*, and *Britiſh*. How it may be of the *Greek*, see *Perionius de cogn. l. Gal. & Gr. Postel. l. 2. de 12. L.* and others. How from the *German*, see *Tſchudus, desc. Rbet. Alp. c. 38. Guropius in Francicis.* How of the *British*; *Tac. in Ful. Agr. Cæſ. b. G. 6. Lhuid desc. Brit. Camd. Brit.* For the *Greek* in the *French*, see further, *Strab. 4. Ifac. in Gloss. prisc.*

3. SPANISH.

At present, that of *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, and Part of *Portugal* is mix'd with the *French*. You have an Instance of good *Spaniſh* being good *Latin*, in *Merul. Cosmog. 2. II. 8.* The *Cantabrian* (in *Biscay*, *Navarre*, *Guipuscoa*, &c.) must be the Old Tongue. In the *Alpuxarras*, or Mountains of *Granada*, the *Arabic*, call'd by the *Spaniards Araviga*, is yet retain'd: Just as the Old *Epirotic* is in the Hills of *Epirus*; the *Irish* in the *Scottiſh* Highlands; the *Welſh* in ours: And the pureſt old Tongues, in *Attica*, and *Arcadia*, hard Countries; *Thuc. I.*

See

See my other Grammars, and the Prefaces to them.

The *Roman* Learning was at first so inconsiderable, that Tully makes a Wonder of *Literæ* in *Homine Romano*; *de nat. De.* l. 1. *De senect.* Virgil speaks of his Countrymen then, as skill'd only in War and Government, *Æn.* 6. *Horace* imputes this Rudeness to their Unacquaintance with the *Greeks*; *Epi.* i i. 1. who afterwards brought the politer Arts among them, *A. U. C.* 555. Hence the Terms of Grammar, &c. are mostly *Greek*. See further on the *Roman* Learning, Education, and Government, &c. in *Kennet's Antiquities*; at the End of which is an useful Catalogue of the Writers in the *Thesaurus Ant. Rom.* collected by *Gravius* in Twelve Tomes.

As to the ancient Criticks upon this Tongue, see the *Ant. Scriptores*, *Varro*, *Verrius*, *Festus*, *Isidore*, &c. in one Volume; and *Mer. Cas. Comment.* in *Quat. Ling.* &c. For the Grammatical Part, *Priscian*, *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Scaliger*, *Livaccer*, *Alvarez*, *Despauterius*, *Danisius*, *Charisius*, *Lilly*, *Busby*, *Walker*, *Johnson*, *Symes's Dissertations*, *Nouvelle Methode Latine* par *Mrs. de Port Royal*, &c.

For the Classicks, consult the Writers upon Rhetoric; and especially the *French* Criticks *Bentley* upon *Horace*, &c.

Of the POINTS.

These are not found in old Monuments or Inscriptions (except a Point after every Word, (d 2) which

which confounds the Reading) nor in old Books: Witness the *Tuscan Pandects*, which are extant from the Age of *Justinian*. What we find in *Tully de orat.* 3. & *pro Mur.* & *in Seneca, interpurgere solemus, &c.* is not meant of these Points. What we said above of *Nicanor* in *Suidas*, does not imply that Points were then or before actually us'd. The surest Account of them is in *Diomedes, de pron.* c. 11. & *Cassiodor.* l. 1. *Irſit. div. Leſt.* & *Isidor. de or.* 1. 19. But they differ'd then from ours at present. Old Books, from the Age of *Asconius*, i. e. of *Clau-dius*, were divided by *Versus*, (as they were call'd) which were short Divisions or Sections. See *As-con. Comment. Diog. de Arist.* & *Chryſt. Plin. de Zor. Galen. Hieron. ep. ad Magn.* & *ad Lam. Ju-sin. Nandeſt. Isidor. de or.* 6. *Hieron. Pref. in Iſai. Prol. in Paralip.* By the *Cola* and *Commata* of St. *Hierom's* Translation of the Bible, men-tion'd by *Cassiodorus*, are meant only, Parts, Members, or Divisions; not Points: For *Colon* in *Demetrius* is a Part; and *Commata* in *Tully* are short Sentences, *Or. ad Br.* Hence that short Way of Writing is call'd *κωματικός* by *Herinogenes*. See *Lipſ. de Interpunct.* For the other Heads proper to this Subject, and Enlargement upon them, consult the proper Authors. Much more also might be added to the Grammar; for which consult especially the *Nouvelle Méthode* of Mess. *de Port Royal*, about Analogy, the Formation and Endings of Cases, Verbs, Syntax, Figures, &c. Names, Surnames, Way of ancient Writing, Points, Power of Letters, and the other Articles of Grammar.



Heads of the Prefaces to the Four preceding Grammars.

1. SPANISH.



Nowledge of Tongues, Harmony of them, Inconveniences : Spanish, why first, Foundation of it, Sound, best Dialect of it ; when judg'd most Polite, call'd Romanza, first Tongue of Spain ; Dialects, Portuguese, Mixture of Latin, Gothic, and Arabic, Variety in it.

2. ITALIAN.

A-kin to the Spanish ; Music of it, Opera's ; Refin'd, where best : Standard of Speech ; Beauty of it : Softness, Length of Words ; Dialects : Difference Ancient and Modern ; Original of it ; old Hetrurian ; Academies in Italy polish it ; Variety of Dialects ; Writers ; Vulgar Speech ; among the Florentines.

3. FRENCH.

Last Provincial Tongue ; how these of the Latin ; Reason ; Rise of it ; mixt with Latin ; Teutonic,

xxx Heads of the Prefaces to

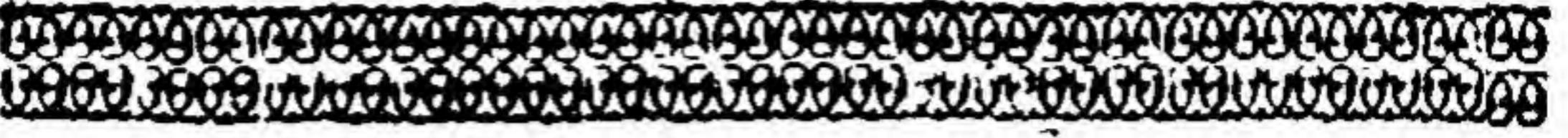
tonic, British ; whence the British arose ; the Celtic ; French improv'd ; Genius of it ; imitated by the English ; Standard ; why the French excel in Letters ; why their Tongue receiv'd ; how it was anciently ; Local Standard ; mix'd ; English of French ; English more copious ; Difference of Languages ; Difficulty of this, and Dialects, Mistakes in Boyer's Grammar.

4. GREEK.

Parent of those before ; and best in the World ; modern Greek ; Extent of the Ancient ; this supplanted ; why and where ; Greek Letters like the Coptic ; Use of it, and History ; particular Points ; Monkish Ignorance ; Greek of Ruinc ; Corruption of it ; Conformity of the German ; how it flourish'd and decay'd ; Reaixia ; Javan ; Cadmus ; the Pelasgi before ; Greek Oracles ; Law-givers ; Seven Wise Men ; Homer's Rhapsody ; Greek Poets, &c. Pythagoras ; Socrates ; Philosophic Sects ; Historians, Orators, Seven Poets with Ptol. Phil. Spreading of Greek ; by Colonies ; Conquest ; studied at Rome ; Greek and Latin Letters the same ; Greek in Gaul, Britain, Germany, Rustia ; the Jewish Writings, Syriac, old Testament ; Philo, Josephus, &c. Greek in Hebrew, and Jewish Customs borrow'd of Greeks ; Gothic esteemed akin to it ; Greek Schools ; at Athens, &c. Accents ; whence the LXXII had their Greek ; Academy of Tarsus ; Translation of the Imperial Seat ; Greek declin'd ; Dialects of Chaldee ; Latin deprav'd, and others ; Arabs turn

turn the Greek Authors ; others borrow of the Greeks ; Ignorance of it : Story of a Monk ; Greeks in Italy, why ; Grammarians ; Greek reviv'd in France and Germany ; Dialects ; Grammars ; Romans learn'd in Greece : Fathers ; Poets ; Philosophers ; Historians ; further Account of Grammarians, and Pronunciation ; who restor'd it ; Proofs ; compar'd in one Thing with Latin.

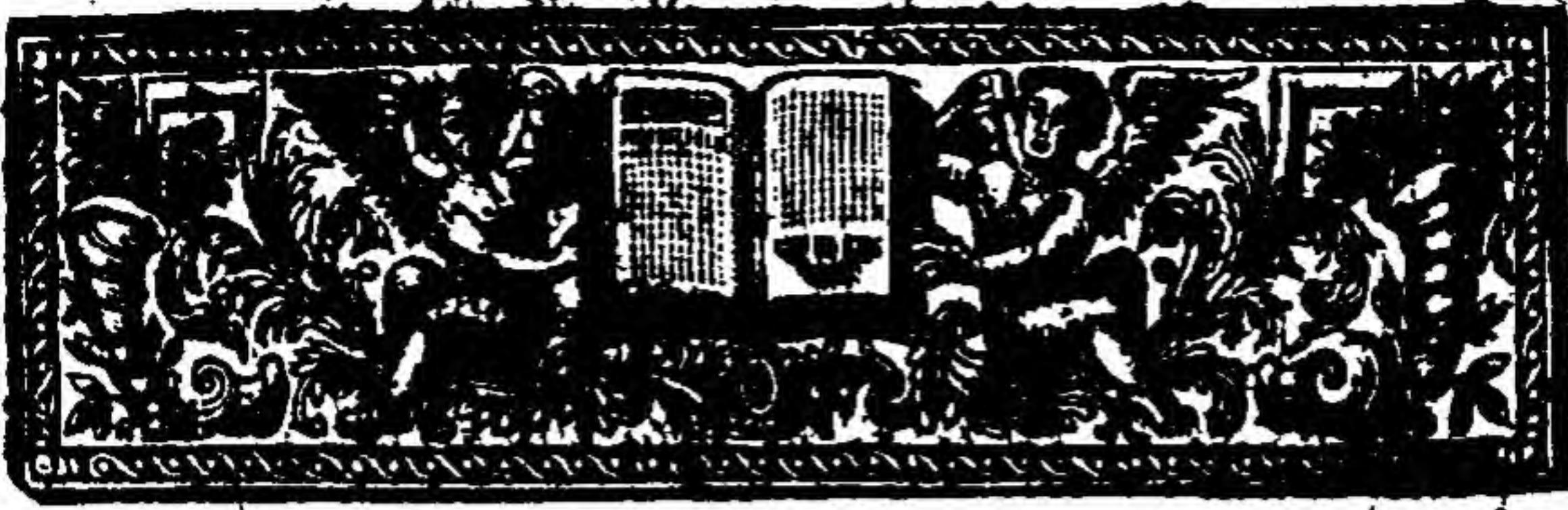




CHAPTERS.

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A Gram-



A

GRAMMAR OF THE *Latin Tongue.*

C H A P. I.

Pronunciation; Alphabet, Great and Small; Power, Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, Figures Numeral; Abbreviations, Orthography, Points, Figures of Words, Accent, Prosody, Figures of Prosody.

THIS Tongue has no living Standard of Pronunciation; so must be pronounced by every Man, according to the Manner of his own Tongue.

LETTERS Twenty Four: *A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.* B Small

A GRAMMAR

Small, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (j Consonant)*
k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y.

K is partly out of Use: *W* is not us'd in *Latin*.

Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, and the Greek *y*; the rest Consonants.

Diphthongs, *ae, oe, au, eu, ei*: *æ, œ, ə*, are *e*.

Au and *o* are the same, as *Claudius, Clodius*.

Add to Diphthongs, *ai, ē* for *ei*, *ē* for *au, ui*;
as, *aio, muséum, inobédio, cuiquam*.

C, q, k, are the same, as *cui, quoi*; *calendæ, kalchdae*: *H* is the Aspiration of the Greeks; *y* is *u*, not *i*; *x* is *cs, z, ds*. So properly there are but Nineteen Letters, *a, e, i, o, u*; and *b, c, d, f, g, jod, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, vau*.

C, G, before *e, i*, are soften'd, as *cera, cibus, gena, gigno*. *U* after *q, g, s*, makes one Syllable with them and the next Vowel, as *queo, langueo, fuesco*.

T before *i* and another Vowel is like *s*. I think *cujus* for *quojus*, and *cui* for *quoi*, *quur* for *cur*, prove *qu* to be only *c* or *k*, as *queo, keo*. So *pequiam*; *cancam* for *quanquam, cotidie*, &c. in old Monuments. Some prove *H* a Letter by *Virgil*:

— *Fultūs byacintho* ;
— *Colō* ; *buc casta Sibylla* ;
— *Patī hymenæos*, and the like.

Mutes, *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t*; which cannot be pronounced without the Help of a Vowel, as *bee*. Semivowels, half utter'd without a Vowel, *l, m, n, r, s, x, z*, by breathing, and moving the Organs of Speech.

Liquids, which are melted, or do not make long the Syllable, after a Mute in the same Syllable:

m,

m, n, in Greek Words; s sometimes in the End is Liquid, as lustratu (s) nitore: And v Consonant after g, q, s, as lingua, linquo, suadko. X is cs, as dux, ducus, ducis; qs, as rex, regis, regis: that x, z, and i, between two Vowels, are double Consonants: i, u, before a Vowel in the same Syllable, are Consonants; as fovis.

K, T, Z, are not Latin. H in the Poets has sometimes the Force of a Consonant; it is set before Vowels, not Consonants: but after c in Latin, as charus: Thus, Hieronymus, of five Syllables, and the like.

Great Letters begin a Sentence, a proper or emphatical Name or Word, or a Verse; as, *Deum time, Henricus.*

Diphthongs are mark'd sometimes, as *Musq*; or dissolv'd, as *Musae, Piäi.*

Abbreviations: *A. Aulus, P. C. Patres Conscripti, H. S. Seffertius, &c.* See the End of Littleton's Dictionary, and *Corp. Ant. Script.*

Letters are Figures Numeral: I, V, IX, X, XL, L, XC, C, D, M; 1, 5, 9, 10, 40, 50, 90, 100, 500, 1000.

ORTHOGRAPHY is true Writing. *Aldus* proves *i* should be written before *us*, in *aërius*, and the like; from the Greeks, and old Books: But in some we find *e*, and this is also just by Analogy, as *Igneus, &c.* *Accerso*, rather *arcesso*, for *voco*: *Artus* in ancient Books, now *arctus*: *Bacca*, not *bacca*, in some of the best old Writings. So *Benivolus, Blatero, Bracchium, Bucina; Cæstus* for Arms, *Cestus*, a Girdle; *Cetera, Canffa, Cecidi*, not *cæcidi*: *Cera*, not *cara*; *cæpi*, I begun, not *cepi*. So *Convicium, Culcita, Ethica; exfilio, &c.* with *s*; *Fecundus, felix, femina, fenus, fetus; Monimentum*; *ne* for *na*; *opperior*, to stay: *Parcimo-*

nix, Patricius, Pœna, Pomerium, Prædium, quatuor, sæ-pes-pio-pimentum, Sidus, Silva, solemnis, sulfur, subcisia: Tofus, sumtus, emtum, and the like, without p. Sexuus, and Sescunx, are ill confounded. These Readings appear in ancient Books, and the like.

Spelling is a right Division and Connexion of Syllables: A Syllable scarce ever exceeds Six Letters, as *Stirps*.

Here, 1. A Consonant between two Vowels belongs to the latter, as *a-mo*. 2. The former of two Consonants belongs to the former Syllable, and the latter to the latter, as *an-nus*. 3. Consonants, which cannot be join'd in the Beginning, are not join'd in the Middle, as *ar-duus*. 4. Consonants, which may be join'd in the Beginning, are join'd in the Middle, as *cm, cu, dm, mn, phtb, pn, pt, sv, sm, sp, sq, tl, tm, bd, &c, pf, sc, tn, gm, gn, &c*: So *xi*, as *di-xi*; *Pyra-cmon, Na-phtba, &c.* *P* is not put between *m* and *n*, like *Sompnus*; but we have *Somponir, &c.* in old English, for a *Sumner, Summoner, or Apparitor*. *S* is not put after *x*, as *exolto*; except in the Ancients, and modern Editions of them by Learned Men.

In Compounds the Sound is to be sweeten'd, as as for *ab, cc, of*: for *ab, au, &c.* But no Change is made, where the Sound remains agreeable, as *ob, co*. In Compounds, each Part must be divided in Spelling, as *in-ers*: So in Derivatives, as *ag-men-tum* from *a-go*; *do-ctrina* of *do-clus*; *fra-gmen-tum*, &c. Consonants are put in for Sound in Compounds, as *ambigo, redamo*. Each Letter and Syllable must be justly utter'd, without staying too long, or too little; stammering, or the like Faults in Pronunciation. *Fatius* gives a Remedy for the last, by putting a Boy to utter, as fast as possible, Words or Verses of the utmost Harshness;

as, *arx*, *tridens*, *rostris*, *sphinx*, *praeter*, *torrida*, *seps*, *strix*. We pronounce *th*, as *thus*; the French, *tus*. This we call a Fault in them; but each Country must pronounce the *Latin* after the manner of its own Tongue, tho' not with respect to Accent or Prosody: And this holds in all the Dead Languages, as the only Standard.

Points belong rather to Syntax; See my *French Grammar*. Anciently the Subdistinction, or *Comma*, was put at the Bottom of the Letter, and therefore so call'd; the middle Distinction or *Colon*, at the Middle of the Letter; the *Period* at the Head of it, as in *Greek*. A *Comma* is us'd one way to prevent an Ambiguity, as *confusa*, *cogitatione distinguunt*. See my *Greek Grammar*, for *Apostrophus*, *Diæresis*, *Hyphen*, &c. For Figures of Words, see my *Greek Grammar*: Add, that *d* is put after a final Vowel, as *ted* for *te*, *Plant*: So *e* in *est* after *m* is cut off frequently, as *stultum*? *st.*

Etymology, call'd by *Tully*, *Notatio*, turns on the Rise or Derivation of Words; but is not strictly a Branch of Grammar.

Accent (in *Greek*, Prosody) turns upon Tone, Breathing, and Time, or Quantity. The Tone is *Acute* (') which raises a Syllable: *Grave* (") which lets it fall: *Circumflex* is made of both, (^) or (˘). Breathing is rough, as *hamo*; or smooth, as *amo*. See my *Greek Grammar*. The Accents in *Latin* are not mark'd: But the Grammarians have some Rules for them.

A Monosyllable, long by Nature, is circumflex'd, as *ipés*; else acuted, as *mél*.

A Disyllable, if the former Syllable be long by Nature, has it circumflex'd; when the latter is short, as *Luna*; else acuted, as *Satur*.

The long *Penult* of a *Polysyllable* is *acuted*, as *penátes*: If it be short, the *Antepenult* is *Acute*, as *Pontifex*; except Compounds of *facio*, as *benefácis*; and of *fit*, as *malefit*. If the *Penult* be long by Nature, and the last be short, it is *circumflex'd*, as *Románuſ*. The Grammarians confound now the *Circumflex* with the *Acutes*, because the Ignorant pronounce them alike. *Que, me, ve, dum, sis, &c.* cast the Tone on the former Syllable, as *idque*; except in Composition, as *déniue*, and the like: but *ubique* keeps the Rule. The Tone is not alter'd by *Syncope* or *Apocope*, as *Virgili, Arpinás*: So in Compounds of *dic, duc, fac*, as *calefáci*. The Idiom of a Tongue varies the Tone; as *Bucólica, Berolíng, Síphia, ovia*. Common Syllables in Prose are short, as *Cathedra*: *Ergó, for a Cause*, is circumflex'd. Adverbs mark'd, as *fortiter*: So *musá, manú, &c.*

Five Things change the Rules of the Tone: Difference, Transposition, Attraction, Concision, Idiom. *Acutes* are not always long, as *látus*; nor *Graves* short, as *ubivis*; nor a *Circumflex* always long, as *malefáci*. Some think the *Latin* the safest Test of pronouncing any Word from an unknown Tongue.

Note, These Rules are deliver'd by Grammarians, but are not in Practice much observ'd among us.

TIME or QUANTITY.

Time is the Measure of pronouncing a Syllable. A short Syllable is of one Time; long, of two: Short *v*, long *-*. Foot is a Disposition of Syllables in a right Order by the Time; and is of two or three Syllables. Those of four are foreign to our Purpose; as, the *Proceleusmatic*, &c.

Dissyl-

of the Latin Tongue.

7

| | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| | { | Spondee, - - . |
| Diffyllable | | Iambick, u - . |
| Feet, | | Trochee, - u . |
| | | Pyrrich, u u . |

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| Trissyllable, | { | Dactyle, - u u . |
| | | Anapæst, u u - . |

Moloss, - - - . *Tribrach*, u u u . *Eacchius*, u - - .
Antibacchius, - - u . *Amphimacer*, - u - . *Am-*
phibrachus, u - u . -

VERSE is made of just Feet : To know these, is to Scan.

For Figures of Scanning, *Synalæpha*, *Ecthliſſis*, *Synæſis*, *Diæſis*, *Cæſura*, see my Greek Grammar.

Add, that *m* is short sometimes, not cut off ; as, *Coſto num adest honor*. It is found cut off before a Conſonant. *Lucret.*

S is cut off ; as, *lustratus nitore*.

There is sometimes no *Synalæpha* ; as, *Caſtaneæ birſutæ*.

Heu and *O* are not cut off before a Vowel.

Synalæpha is in ſingle words ; as, *Dij*, *deinde*, &c.

Ecthliſſis cuts off *m* before a Vowel ; as, *monſirum horrendum*.

A *Triemimer* is Lengthening a short final Sylla-ble, after a Foot ; as, *Pectoribūs inbians*.

A *Penthemimer*, after two Feet ; *Hephthemimer*, three ; *Eumeemimer*, four.

Systole shortens a long Sylla-ble, as *sletérunt* : *Diastole* lengthens a short ; as, *muliére*.

Antipodia puts one Foot for another ; as, *Flu-viōrum Rex*.

Apoſtrophus is ſometimes in the Beginning as well as the End ; as, *'ſt : men'*.

There

There is a *Dialysis*, or *Diæresis*, in *aurai*, *sua-*
vis, &c. And a *Synæresis* in (*hærent*) *pāriætibus*,
or *parjetibus*; Virg. &c.

V E R S E.

1. Heroick; *Hexameter*; or long; of Six Feet, *Dactyles* and *Spondees*: A *Dactyle* in the fifth place, sometimes a *Spondee*; as, — *fōvīs | incrēmētūm*; which is Part of a *Spondaic Verse*.

The last Syllable of a Verse is common, either long or short; but sometimes is to be scann'd with the Verse following: When the former ends with a Vowel, *b* or *m*, and the next begins with *b* or a Vowel.

2. Elegiack; *Pentameter*, or short, thus:

Rēs ēſt | ſolliciſtī | plēnā tī mōrīs | āmōr.

First Part either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*; the following as in the Verse.

3. *Asclepiadean*, thus:

Mēnoēnās | ātāvīs | ēdītē | rēgibūs.

4. *Sapphick*, thus:

Ām | ſātīs tērīs nīvīs | ātquē | dīrāē.

After 3, an *Adonick*: *Fūſcē phārētrā.*

5. *Phaleucian*; or of 11 Syllables, thus:

Quōquō | dīffūgīās, pāvēns Mābili.

6. *Iam-*

6. *Iambick*, of *Archilochus*, thus :

Sū̄s | ēt īp|sā Rō̄mā vī|rībū̄s | rū̄t.

This admits in odd Feet a *Tibrach*, *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, *Anapæst* : In even Feet a *Tibrach* ; seldom a *Spondee*. Odd are, 1, 3, 5 ; Even, 2, 4, 6.

It is: *Dimetre*, thus :

ō cār|mīnū̄m | dūlcēs | nōtaē.

Or *Trimetre*, or *Senarian*, thus :

Quī nōs | dāmnānt |, sūnt hīs|triō̄nēs mā|xīmī.

As to other Kinds, *Alcaick*, &c. see *Bond's Horace*, *Textor*, &c. *Camerarius*, and the Commentators on the Tragick, Comick, and Lyrick Writers, *Greek* and *Latin*.

English Verse (Long) is of Five Feet ; and is govern'd by Accent and Rhime, rather than Quantity. No odd Syllable receives an Accent, except the first.

First Syllables.

1. A Vowel before two Consonants in the same word, or a double one ; or before two Consonants, one at the End, the other at the Beginning, and sometimes both in the next word, is long by Position : As, *Mājōr sum* : *Occultā Spolia*.

A short Vowel before a Mute and Liquid, is common ; as, *pātris* : A long one, is always long ; as, *arātrum*.

2. A Vowel before another in the same word is short, as *Dēus* : Except in foreign words, in which it is, as the word requires, short or long : As, *Pierides*, *Sion*.

i in the Genitive *iūs* is common ; in *alterius* short ; in *alius* long.

e in *iei*, Fifth Decl. is long ; as *faciēi* ; in *ei* short, as *rēi*.

ī in *īo*, if *e* and *r* follow not, is long ; as, *fiunt*, *fieri*.

ō in *Obe* is common.

Diphthongs are long, except a Vowel follows ; as, *ārum*, *prāēire*.

3. Derivatives are as Primitives ; *āmator*, *āmo*. Some alter ; as, *sēdes*, *sēdeo* ; *dīcax*, *dīco*, &c.

Compounds are as Simples ; *lēgo*, *allēgo*. Some alter ; as, *Innūba*, *nūbo* ; *pejēro*, *jūro*, &c.

4. A Perfect Dissyllable has the first long ; as *ēmi* : Except *fīdi*, *bībi*, *dēdī*, *scīdi*, *stēti*, *tūli*, &c. *fīverint* is short in *Catull*.

The doubling of the Perfect is short ; as, *pēpen-di*. A Supine Dissyllable has the former long ; as, *lōtum*. Except *cītum*, of the Second Conjugation ; *quītum*, *lītum*, *ītum*, *rūtum*, *rātum*, *dātum*, *fātum*.

5. These Prepositions are long ; *a*, *de*, *prā*, *se*, *e* : Except a Vowel follows ; as, *dēbīscens*.

Pro the Greek, by $\mu\chi\phi\sigma$, is short ; as, *prōphēta*. *Pro Latin* is long ; except *prōcella*. &c. *Pro-pago*, *procuro*, &c. have the first common.

Di is long ; except *dīrimo*, *dīsertus*.

The other Prepositions, except in Position, are short ; as, *ad*, *rē*, &c.

The Use of the Poets, call'd Example or Authority, is the Rule of Quantity.

Middle Syllables.

1. Long Increase of the Genitive, is long ; short, is short ; as, *pietatis*, *sanguinis*.

2. *a*, *e*, *i*, Marks of the First, Second, Fourth Conjugations, are long ; as, *amāre* : *e* of the 3d, short ; as, *legēre*. *a* in *do*, and the Compounds, is short ; as, *dāre*, *circumdāre*. Except *da*, *das*. *ri*, in *rīmus*, *rītis*, Perf. Subj. is short ; in the Future, long ; as, *amaverīmus--rīmus* : Or, as Aldus contends, common in Verse.

Some Middle Syllables are common ; as, *Batāvus*, &c. See the Poets.

The Penult of *Latin* Adjectives in *īnus* is long ; as, *repentīnus*. Except *diutīnus*, &c. and those from the Greek in *īnus*, as *myrrhīnus*.

See my Greek Grammar.

Last Syllables.

a is long ; as, *amā* : Except *putā*, *itā*, *quiā*, &c. and all Cases in *ā* ; except Vocatives from *as Greek*, as *Thomā* ; the Ablative of the First Declension, as *musā*.

a in Numerals in *ginta* is common ; but more often long.

B, *d*, *t*, is short.

C is long : *Lac*, *nec*, *donec*, short. *Fac*, *bic* the Pronoun, and *hoc*, except the Abl. are common.

E is short ; except the Fifth Declension, and Adverbs from it, as *diē*, *bodiē*. So the Second Persons Imperat. Act. 2d Conj. as *docē* : And Monosyllables, (except *quē*, *nē*, *vē*), and Adverbs from Adjectives of three Terminations, as *doctē* ; and the Greek *ν*, as *Tempē*. So *fermē*, *ferē*. But *benē*, *malē*, are short.

I is long. *Nisi*, *quasi*, Greek Datives and Vocatives from *os* the Genitive, as *Palladi*, *Daphni*, are short. *Mibi*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*, are common. So *uti*.

L is short. *Nil*, *sōl*, and some Hebrew words, as *Gabriel*, are long, if written by a long Hebrew Vowel.

N is long : But *an* and *tamen*, with the Compounds, and *in* with the Compounds ; words in *u* by Apocope, as *ridēn*, *ēn*, *īnis*, as *cārmen* ; *on* by *ωντ̄r*, as *Pelion* ; *in* and *yn*, in words that are short in Greek ; and *an* of *a*, as *Iphigenia-an* ; are short.

O is common. Oblique Cases in *ō*, Adverbs from Adjectives, Monosyllables, and *ergō* (for the Sake of) Greek words by *o*, as *atbō*, are long. *Sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *fero*, are common : *Modō*, and the Compounds, short. *Citō*, *ambō*, *duō*, *egō*, *bonō*, commonly short.

R is short : *Cor* common. *Fār*, *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*, *pār* with the Compounds ; Greeks in *η*, as *aēr* ; are long. Except *patēr*, *mater*.

S. As is long. Greeks with *dos* Genitive, and the Accusative Plural of Nouns increasing, or Imparsyllabick, are short ; as, *Arcās*, *Heroās*.

Es is long ; except the Third Declension increasing, short, or flat ; as *Milēs*. *Pēs* with the Compounds, *Ariēs*, *abīēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs*, are long. *Es* of *sum* is short : So *penēs* ; and Greeks in *es*, as *Aaizdēs*.

Is is short ; except oblique Cases Plural, as *Templis*. *Quis* for *quibus*, and Nouns increasing, long ; as *sannis* : *Eis* the Diphthong ; Monosyllables, as *vīs* ; *īs* Singular, making *ītis* Plural, as *velīs*.

īs, *quīs*, *bīs*, in *Ovid*, are short.

Os is long. *Compōs*, *impōs*, *ōs* a Bone ; Greeks, by *ομηρόν*, are short ; as *Delōs*.

Us is short ; except Words increasing, long, or sharp ; as *salūs* : *Us* of the Fourth Declension, except the Nominative and Vocative Singular, as *has manūs* ; Monosyllables, as *fūs* ; *ūs* Greek, as *JESŪS*.

U is long ; as *manū*.

T, as in *Greek*.

For the rest, see my *Greek Grammar*, and *Nouv. Meth. par Mrs. de P. R.*



C H A P. II.

Nouns ; Kind, Number, &c. Article ; Declensions ; Irregulars or Heteroclites. Adjectives, Regular and Irregular ; Comparison.

GENDER Ote, *Animans* us'd substantively, is of all Genders ; *Penus, Specus*, of Three. We read, *Spicus, spica, spicum* ; and **SEXES** *Acinus, acina, acinum*, Substantives ; and the like.

NUMBERS are two ; Singular, and Plural.

CASES are Six : Nominative ; the Sign of which usually is *A*, or *The*. Genitive, Of. Dative ; To. Accusative ; the Sign of which is the same as the Nominative. Vocative ; O. Ablative ; *By, in, than*, and Prepositions serving the Ablative.

Some have talk'd of an Eighth Case, comprehended under the Dative ; as, *It clamor Cælo*, that is, *in Cælum*.

ARTICLE is a Pronoun, us'd in declining even in Tully's Time ; but rejected by *Vossius*, as needless for it.

Sing.

| Sing. | | | Plu. | | |
|---|----|----|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. <i>Hic</i> , <i>hac</i> , <i>hoc</i> . | | | <i>Hi</i> , | <i>ha</i> , | <i>h&c.</i> |
| G. <i>Hujus.</i> | | | <i>Horum, barum, horum.</i> | | |
| D. <i>Haic.</i> | | | <i>His.</i> | | |
| A. <i>Hunc, hanc, hoc.</i> | | | <i>Hos,</i> | <i>has,</i> | <i>h&c.</i> |
| V. <i>caret</i> , wants it. | | | <i>caret.</i> | | |
| A. <i>Hoc, hac, hoc.</i> | | | <i>His.</i> | | |

GENDERS are Five. Masculine, *Hic*, He. Feminine, *Hac*, She. Neuter, *Hoc*, It. Common of Two, *Hic* & *hac*. Common of Three, *Hic*, *hac*, & *hoc*.

There are in Nature but Two Genders, Masculine, and Feminine ; and the Oriental Tongues have no more : The rest arise from the Propriety or Grammar of each Tongue.

SUBSTANTIVES are Common, as, *Homo*, a Man ; or Proper, as, *Thomas*.

So Adjectives ; as, *Bonus*, *Gradivus*, *Quirinus*.

Proper Substantives are the Forename, Name, or Surname ; as *Marcus Tullius Cicero*.

Greeks had but one Name, as *Alexander* : Romans sometimes four. Women also had a Forename and Surname.

The *Cognomen*, or Surname, is call'd also *Ag-nomen*, in *Ovid*, *Tully*, and *Probus*, a very old and approv'd Grammian. Children had also a Forename, as *Marcesli*.

A word is Simple, as *Justus* ; Compound, as, *Injustus* ; or Decomposed, as, *Irreparabilis*.

What is call'd a doubtful Gender, *Hic vel hac*, is said to differ from a Common, thus : *Durus* or *dura*

dura Cortex, (d.) in the same Sense; but *Parents* *iniqua*, (c.) only in the same.

I. DECLENSION.

Regular Declensions, Five; known each by the Ending of the Genitive: The First, *a*; Second, *i*; Third, *is*; Fourth, *us*; Fifth, *ei*.

Words: Of the First, *Musa*: Second, *Magister*, *Regnum*: Third, *Lapis*, *Opus*: Fourth, *Manus*, *Cornu*: Fifth, *Facies*.

All of the Fifth are Feminine, but *Dies* and *Meridies*.

Neuters have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike in both Numbers; and those in a Plural.

Singular.

| First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| G. { <i>a</i> , <i>ai</i> , | <i>i</i> , | <i>is</i> , | <i>us</i> , <i>uis</i> , | <i>ei</i> , <i>ij</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>e</i> , } |
| D. { <i>a</i> , <i>a</i> , | <i>o</i> , | <i>i</i> , | <i>ui</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>i</i> , | <i>ei</i> , . <i>e</i> , } |
| A. { <i>am</i> , <i>em</i> , <i>en</i> <i>an</i> , | <i>um</i> , | <i>em</i> , <i>im</i> , Neut. as Nom. <i>a</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>ym</i> , &c. | <i>um</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>n</i> . | <i>em</i> , |
| V. <i>a</i> , | as Nom. or <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>is</i> , exc. some. | as Nom. | as Nom. | as Nom. as Nom. |
| A. { <i>a</i> . <i>e</i> . | <i>o</i> , | <i>e</i> . { | <i>u</i> . | <i>e</i> . |

‡ Dative is of the First underwritten in Greek, which the *Æolicks* cast off, as the 5th Decl. het.

Plural.

Plural.

First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| N. <i>a</i> , | <i>i, a n.</i> | <i>es, a n.</i> | <i>us, ua n.</i> | <i>es,</i> |
| G. <i>arum,</i> | <i>orum,</i> | <i>um,</i> <i>ium,</i> | <i>um,</i> | <i>erum,</i> |
| D. <i>is,</i> | <i>is,</i> | <i>ibus,</i> | <i>ibus,</i> <i>ibus,</i> | <i>elus,</i> |
| A. <i>as.</i> | <i>os, a.</i> | <i>es,</i> <i>eis,</i> <i>as, is.</i> | <i>us, ua.</i> | <i>es.</i> |

The Vocative as Nominative, and Ablative as Dative.

Note; First Declension.

Nominative also, *as|es|le|am* Hebrew :As *Æneas, Anchises, Phæbe, Adam.*G. *a|les|e|a.*D. *à, &|e|à.*Ac. *a|m|en|en|am.*V. *a|e|e|am.*

Adani-æ, and the like ; rather *Adamus-i*, &c. as is read in the Genitive, as *Viás, Patér Familás*, by an *Hellenism* : So *Latoniás, Terrás, Aurás*. Liv. And. Neo. Virg. So *ai* Gen. as *aulai, piſtai*.

The Genitive Plural has a *Syncope* often ; as, *Grajugenūm*, for *Grajugenarum*. So in the Second, *Cimmeriōn*, or *Cimmeriōn*, for *Cimmeribruin* ; and the like.

Second Declension.

Nominative in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*; and of the Greeks, *os*, *on*, *eus*, as *Delos*, *Ilion*, *Orpheus*: as Attick, as *Androgeos*— \bar{a} — \bar{o} —*on*—*os*— \bar{o} : as contracted, as *Pantbus*— \bar{a} — \bar{u} —*um*— \bar{u} — \bar{u} . So *Oedipus*. But also Genitive, —*ipodis*—*di*—*da*.

ens : Gen. $\begin{cases} ei \\ eos \end{cases}$ } D. *ei* | A. $\begin{cases} ea \\ eon \end{cases}$ } V. *en*.

Genitive Plural has a *Syncope*; as, *Virum*, *Virorum*.

Here the Terminations *ir*, *ur*, come properly from *irus*, *urus*, as from *virus*, *vira*, *vir*. Hence *Querquetulana viræ*, Fest. *Satur*, from *Saturus*, *satura*, Ter. Some add here *nibil* from *nibulum*, and that from *ne* and *bilum*.

Quinquaria is of the Second Declension, —*iorum*, *iis*, &c.

Again, in the First Declension, *Filia*. *Nata*; Dative and Ablative Plural, *is*—*abus*. *Dea*, *mu-
la*, *equa*, *liberta*, *duæ*, *amba*, *afina*, *famula*, *serva*, *socia*, *anima*, *domina*, &c. Dative and Ablative Plural, —*abus* or —*is*. Cic. Aug.

us Nominative of the Second makes *e* Vocative, as *Dominus*—*e*: So *os*, as *Logos*—*e*, if it makes *e* Vocative in Greek. *Deus* has the Vocative *De-
us*; *Filius*,—*li*; *Genius*,—*ni*; *Meus*, *mi*.

Nouns not proper, make *e*; as *Tabellarius*,—*ie*. So proper Epithets, as *Cynthius*,—*ie*.

Propers in *ius* make the Vocative *i*, and anciently *e*; as *Virgilius*, *i*, *ie*. Here the *e* was hardly pronounc'd, and so by degrees lost. Hence, says *Priscian*, the old Accent remains in Prose, *Mercuri*, &c. tho' the Penult be short in Verse.

Agnus, Iucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius, Bacchus, have the Vocative *e*, or *Atticè*, as the Nominative *us*.

Ambo, duo, from *ἄυτος, δύος*, have the Neuter *o*, and the Dative and Ablative *--obus, abus, obus* : Thus ; *o, &, o ; ortum, &c.*

Ambo, duo, have been read in ancient Copies of *Tully, &c.* in the Accusative Masculine, but chang'd by the Ignorance of the Correctors. *Scip. Grnt. &c.* read *dua* Neut. in *Cicero*. *Quintilian* observes, they said *dua pondo*, and *trepondo*.

Duo is found in the Accusative, Masculine and Feminine, and the Genitive *duorum*. So *ambo*, in the Accus. Masculine. *Scip. Gent. and Contius ex Scæv. Vir. Hor.*

In the Third Declension, the old Termination of the Nominative was *e*, as, *lacte, melle, &c.* whence the Genitive *is* : So *animal-is*, of *animal*, &c. For *o, on* ; as, *Platon-onis*. For *s* with a Consonant, *es* or *is* ; as for *plebs, concors, plebes-is, concordis-is*. They said anciently, *præceps-ipis, anceps-ipis, and præcipes-ipitis, &c.* *Indiges-it*. *Jul. Fr.*

Hospes, Gen. Plu. *hospitum*, and sometimes *hos-pitium*. *Gausape* ; Abl. *gausape* : Pl. *gausapa*. *Memor*, Abl. *--i* ; of *memoris-e*. Some have *ium* and *um*, in the Genitive Plural : Some one only. We read *atatum, &c.*

Nouns in *es, is*, not increasing in the Genitive, or in *s* after a Consonant, make the Genitive Plural in *ium* ; as, *nubes-ium*.

Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make the Nom. Plural *ia* ; Gen. *ium* ; as, *rete-ia, ium*.

Poesis has the Genitive *eos, }
ios.* }

20. A GRAMMAR.

Propers have the Genitive *i* sometimes ; as *Verri*, *Chremi*. Cic. Ter. For the *Æolicks*, for *Mavonis*, say, *Mavonis*. Hence *Moses* and *Moseus*, *Mosis* and *Mosei*, *Moysei* and *Moyfi*. Tertull. See below *Ulysses*.

Observe further, *Sappho* ; Gen. *us*. Ac. *o*. and the like.

Some words do, and do not increase ; as, *Serapis*, *-is* *-idis*. So *Ihs*.

Nom. *Supellebilis*, *-is* : *Iter*, *itiner-is* : *Favis*, *is* : *Carnis*, *is* : *Sanguen*, *Turban*, *-inis*. Nom. *Ducis*, *Vocis*, *Regis*, *Gregis*, &c.

Names of Feasts make the Genitive Plural *ium* or *iorum*, as *Parentalia* ; from *e* and *um* Nom. But the Dative and Ablative *bus*, commonly. *Memor* has only *memori*, Ablat. *Vesperi*, &c. us'd adverbially, are Ablatives. *Plus* has *plurium* the Gen. Plural. *Sipientum*, and the like, is by *Syncope* for *sapientium*.

Some make *um* only in the Genitive Plural, as *opum*, &c ; some *ium* only, as *partium*, &c. *Ales* ; Gen. Plural, *alituum*. *Bos*, Gen. Pl. *boum* ; D. *bobus*, or *bbus*. Gen. Sing. *bovis*.

Some have the Accusative Plural, *es*, *eis*. }

Some Greek words have the

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gen. <i>os</i> , | Dat. <i>i</i> . | Ac. <i>em</i> , |
| <i>is.</i> | | <i>im.</i> |

Some in *is* make *in* Accusative ; and in *ys*, *yn*. The Vocative, *i*, or *y*.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Accusative Plural, <i>es</i> , | <i>as</i> , | |
| <i>es.</i> | <i>es.</i> | <i>es.</i> |

Themis,

Themis ; G. $\{-idos, \}^{ios.}$ A. $\{-da, \}^{i.}$

So Paris.

Achilles, $\{eos, \}^{is.}$ V. Achille. And the like.

Problema ; Genitive Plural, $\{-atum-\atomin.$ Dative and Abl. $\{-atis.$ And the like.

Some have a double Form ; as, *Ulysses* $\{-ei$; or $\{-es-\}is$, &c.

The Fourth is the Third contracted ; as, *Manuīs*, *manuibus* ; $\{-us-\}ibus$.

The Nominative was anciently *us* : Hence the Genitive *Cornuīs*, *Gelūs*, *Genūs*. And some now in *us* were in *u* ; as, *artus*, *artu* : Hence *artua* ; Plat. Some in *u* were also in *us*, *um* ; as, *Cornu* $\{-us-\}um$: And some not in *us*, were in *um*, *u* ; as *os*, *offum*, *offu*.

Some are of the Fourth and Second Declensions ; as, *census*, $\{-um$. *Anus* had the Genitive *anuīs*. So *domuīs*, and many others. Some the Genitive *i*, as *tumulti*, &c.

Some had the Dative *u*, as *fructu*, *vestitu* ; by *Apocope*, after the *Æolick* manner, which takes *i* underwritten from the Dative. *Curruū* for *curruum*, and the like, is by *Syncope*. *Iesus*, like *Panthus*.

Some have *ubus* the Dative and Ablative Plural ; as, *Lacus*, *arcus*, *artus*, *tribus*, *specus*, *partus*, *portus*, *veru*. Some add, *Acus*, *ficus*, *quercus* ; but these want Authority.

The Fifth Declension had the Genitive *es*, *u*, *e* ; as, *illius* *Dies*, Cic. *Munera* *Dij*, Virg. *Parte* *Dic*, Salust. And *i* ; as *fames*, *fami* ; *fides*, *fidi*.

For

For other particular words, as, *Pessinus*, *adamas*, *Simois*, *Chans*, &c. see the Greek Declensions, and *Lexicons*, or Dictionaries.

Dido-mis-uis.

Deus, Pl. *Dij*, } *Diis*, }
 Dei. } *Deis*. }

Amo, }
Nerio, } Gen. -enis.

David-idis. *Bogud-udis.* *Hepar-atis-atos.*

2. GENDER.

Proper Names, and Common, or Appellatives, which belong to Males, are Masculine ; as, *Cato*, *Consul*. *Mammona*, *mamona*, *mamonas*, *mamonas*, Neut. *Despaut*. *Feni*. *Beza* ; Luk. 16. Masc. *Ambr*. *Mammonus*, Tertull. *Pales*, a God, Masc. *Varr*. *Serv. in Georg*. 3. *Venus*, Masc. and Fem. *Deus*, a God or Goddess, *Virg*. *Luc*. *Claud*. Like *Osias*, *Dem. p. cor.* *Isthmus*, Masc. *Ov*. Fem. *Apul*. &c.

Yet some in this Sense, by a *Metonymy*, are Feminine ; as, *Operæ*, *curæ*, *custodiae*, *copiae*, *vigiliae*, *excubiae* : As some us'd in a Feminine or Masculine Sense, are Neuters ; as, *scortum*, *mancipium*, *prostibulum*, &c.

Optio, Masc. *Fest*. *Varr*. *Amb*. in one Sense.

Names of Rivers are of that Gender which the Termination requires, and *Avisus* is understood ; if otherwise, or *Plumen*, or *Aqua*.

Names of Months are Adjectives ; *Mensis* being understood as *October*.

Names of Winds are Masculine, referr'd to *Ventus* ; as, *Notus*.

Names

Names of Mountains are as Names of Rivers.

The Parts, Compounds, and Derivatives of *Af-
fis* are Masculine, referr'd to *Nummus* : Except *Un-
cia, quasi unica (Pars)*.

Names of Females given to Men, are Masculi-
line ; as *Maria* : And on the contrary.

Propers and Commons, which belong to Fe-
males, are Feminine ; as, *Venus, Mater*.

Cities, Countries, Islands, have that Gender the
Termination requires ; or else *Urbs, Regio, Terra*,
or the like, is understood by *Syntaxis*.

Sulmo, Agragas, are Masculine ; *Argos, Tybur, Prænestē*, Neut. *Anxur*, both Masc. and Neuter.

Trees are of that Gender the Termination re-
quires : *Arbor* is apply'd to them, if Feminine.
Alnus, &c. is Feminine : *Spinus* Masculine and
Feminine ; *Oleaster, Dumus, &c.* Masculine : *Ru-
bus* doubtful, but more often Masculine. *Siler, su-
ber, robur, acer, &c.* Neuter.

Thus, for a Tree, is not found with an Adje-
ctive in the Ancients, so its Gender is a Secret.

Hic Spinus, Seru. in Georg. 4. Prisc. Desp. But
Vossius denies it.

Hic Cupressus, populus, ulmus, Enn. Plin. Catull.

Oleaster is never Feminine in true Readings.

Add here, *hoc Ebenum, &c. hoc Pomum, &c.*

Epiceses, i. e. Masculine or Feminine, according
to the Sex, are Names of Birds, Beasts, Fishes,
Living Creatures.

Words in *um*, whose Genders are not known
by the Sense, are Neuters ; as, *hoc Regnum, hoc
Glycerium*. So are Nouns undeclin'd, or that have
all Cases alike ; as, *hoc nil*.

Busby makes the Ending the Rule of the Gen-
der : *a*, of the First Declension, commonly Femi-
nine ; *us, r*, of the Second, Masculine ; *um*, Neut.

3. *er, or, os, o*, Masculine: *as, is, aus, es, x, s* after a Consonant; *do, go*, above two Syllables; *io* made of a Verb; Feminine: *en, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, el, ma*, Neuter. 4. *us* Masculine; *u* Neuter. 5. *es*, Feminine.

These usually hold; tho' there are some Exceptions.

Lilly makes the Increasing of the Genitive the Mark of the Gender, in Three Special Rules, as he calls them.

First Special Rule. A Noun not increasing in the Genitive, is Feminine; as, *Caro, carnis*.

Except, 1. Many Names of Men in *a*, as *Lixa*: Greeks in *as, es*; and in *a* of them; as, *satrapas, athletes, satrapa*; which are Masculine: Except *charta*, Feminine, &c.

Many in *es, is, as verres, natalis, &c. Masc.*

Callis is Feminine in *Livy*; *Caulis, Colis*, Masc.

Funis anciently Feminine: So *Crinis*. *Cassis* is Masculine, but scarce found in the Singular. *Amnis* is now always Masculine: So *Mugilis, Acinacis, Cenchrus*, for a Serpent. So in *er*, as *Venter*; in *os, us*, as *Logos, Annus*.

Verres, not found in the Nominative Singular. *Lapis*, Feminine in *Emn.* *Retis*, Masculine. *Semis*, Neuter, undeclin'd.

We may often fetch the Gender of the Primitive from the Derivative; as, *Ensis, Funis*, Masc. because *ensiculus, fumiculus*: Not *fumicula*, as *Prisc.* without Authority. From the Sex, Use, or from another Cause, as *Urbs, Civitas, Terra, Tellus*, Fem. because represented in the Figure of Women, and thought to be (as it were) Mothers to the Inhabitants. So *Arbor*; in the last Sense, Feminine, as Mother of the Fruits, &c.

Colos,

Colos, }
Color, }
Colus, } Colour.

Dolos, }
Dolor, }
Dolus, } Grief.

Diametros--*trus*--*ter*, Fem. *eos*, Fem. *epos*, Neut. *exos*, *compos*, &c. Adjectives.

- *i*, Masc.
Acus, -*is*, Fem.
-*eris*, Neut.

Crocus, Fem. *Apul.* *Fimus*, Com. *Intubus*, Masc. *Sexus*, or *Secus*, Neut. in *Plaut.* *Liv.* 26, 27, &c. *Specus*, *pensus*, of all Genders.

2. These in *er*, *us*, are Feminine: *Mater*, *humus*, *domus*, *ficus* a Fig; *porticus*, *tribus*, *nurus*, *manus*; *anus*, *vannus*: So Greek words from *os*, often; as, *Costus*.

Names of Gems, Greek-Latin, in *us*, are either Masculine or Feminine; with respect to $\lambda\mu\sigma\theta$, $\lambda\mu\sigma\eta$; or *lapis*, *gemma*. *Beryllus*, &c. Masc. *Chrysolitus*, &c. Fem. *Alvus*, in the Ancients, and *Erasmus*, Masc. but rather now Fem. from better Authors. *Colus*, Masc. and Fem. *Acus*, a Fish, is Masculine; a Needle, Fem. a Chaff, Neuter. *Idus* is Fem. Plural.

Some are Feminine in Sense, as *nurus*; others by a word understood, as *diphthongus*, (*syllaba*), *Eremus*, (*terra*).

3. Neuters in *e*, as *mare*; *on*, *a*, *os*, *um*, as *barbiton*, *pascha*, *mara*, *epos*, &c. *ovum*: In *es*, from Greek, as *Hippomenes*: In *us*, *virus*, *pelagus*, Plural *pelage*. *Vulgus*, Masc. and Neut. but oftener the latter.

Names of Men in *um* are Masculine ; as, *Hic Dinacium*, *Plaut. Hec Glycerium*, a Woman so call'd. So, *Hec Eustochium*, &c. *Hoc Nepenthes*, &c.

4. Doubtfuls. *Talpa*, *dama*, but once Masculine in *Virgil. Canalis*, *finis*, &c. *Alcyon*, whence *Halcyones*, Fem. So *restis*.

Penus, *Specus*, of the Third Declension, are Neuter ; but scarce occur, except in the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

Ficus, a Disease, is Masculine, of the Second Declension. *Linter*, Fem. *Hic annis*, *pulvis*, commonly, *scrobis*, com. *Colum*. *scobs*, Fem. *sentis*, com. *atomus*, *eremus*, Fem. So *abyssus*.

Lecythus does not occur in the Feminine. *Grosfus*, Fem. in *Latin*, tho' Masc. in *Greek* : And the Place of *Suetonius*, where it is with an Adjective Masculine, is amended in the best Editions. *Paradifus* does not appear in the Feminine. *Palumbes* is Feminine in *Virgil*, but oftener Masc.

5. Commons : Compounds of a Verb in *a*, as *Incola*. So *Senex*, *Civis*, &c. We read *ruricola*, *aratrum*. Ovid.

The Second Special Rule.

A Noun, whose Penult in the Genitive increases sharp or long, is Feminine ; as, *virtus-tutis*. To this belong all Monosyllables increasing, (except the following) as, *Res*, *rei*.

Mulier belongs to the Third Special Rule.

Exceptions here. 1. Masculines ; *sal*, *sol*, &c. In *u*, as *delphin*, &c. *o*, as *leo*, &c. *er*, as *crater* : *or*, as *conditor* : *os*, as *heros* : *ns*, as *oriens*, *libripens*, *libri-*

Utriculipendis, &c. as, as *gigas* : *es*, as *tapes* : *is*, as *samnis* : *ops*, as *hydrops* : *x*, as *thorax*. So *siren*, *foror*, *uxor*, and many others in these Endings.

Sal is sometimes Neuter, for Pickle ; else Masculine. *Pes* anciently Feminine.

Pus, *podis* ; *Tripus*, *-odis* ; *Apus*, &c. Masculine. *Puls*, Fem. *Dens*, Fem. in *Apul.* *Glis*, *gliris*, or *glifsis*, is barbarous. *Mus* sometimes Fem. *Seps*, a Hedge, is hardly *Latin* ; rather *sepes*. *Grex* anciently Fem. *Arrhabo* is Feminine in *Var.* Masculine in *Plaut.* *Gell.* and the *Greeks*. *Cos*, *dos*, *eos*, Feminine.

Bidens, with others, is of that Gender which the Substantive has that is understood to it. *Semis* is an Half, and is undeclin'd, or borrows Cases from *Semifiss*, Half an As. *Vibex* is Fem. in *Perfus* : *Salar* is Masculine.

2. Neuters. *Mel*, &c. *Halec*, Neut. *Halex*, Fem. *Al*, *ar*, as *Capital*, *laquear*. *Lac*, of *hoc lacte*, is sometimes written *la&t*. We read *la&tem* in old Glosses, and *Plaut.* *Bacch.* of *lactis*.

3. Doubtfuls. *Python*, a Serpent, is Masculine ; a City, Fem. *Lynx*, &c. *Dies*, Pl. Fem. is in *Cicero*. *O reliquas dies*, p. *Cn.* Pl. else Masc.

4. Commons. *Parens*, *bos*, &c. Commons are they which admit an Adjective, Masculine or Feminine, in Construction ; or are Commons in Sense ; as, *advena*. But some are of other Genders ; as, *prales*, &c. Fem.

The Third Special Rule.

A Noun increasing flat or short in the Penult of the Genitive is Masculine ; as, *Sanguis-inis*.

Except Hyperdissyllables in *do*, *dinis*, *go*, *ginis* ; which are Feminine. So *Virgo*, *fides*, &c. *Chelys*, *Clamys*, &c. Fem. *Cupido* is Masculine in the Poets, Feminine in Orators : *Bacchar*, Neut. *Baccharis*, Fem. *Pliny*. We read *Mulier defensor* ; *Sponsor dea*. *Ulp. Ovid*.

Fem. are Greeks in *as*, *is*, *ys* ; *as*, *Lampas*, *Cuspis*, *Othrys*. *Pecus-ūdis* : *Lagopus*, Fem. *Hystrix*, Fem. but Masculine in *Claud.* *Tomex*, *fornex*, &c. Fem. *Atriplex*, Feminine and Neuter. *Macer. Plin. Fest.* *Varax*, Masculine and Fem.

2. Neuters in *a*, *en*, *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *put* ; *as*, *Problema*, *omen*, *jubar*, (Masculine in the Ancients) *jecur*, *onus*, *occiput* : *er*, *as* *cadaver*, &c. *or*, *as* *equor*, &c. and *pecus-ōris*. *Pedēn*, *furfur*, Masculine : *Guttur*, *murmur*, anciently Masculine : *Verber*, out of use. *Tuber*, a Tree, Feminine ; a Fruit, Masculine ; a Swelling, or kind of Plant, Neuter. *Lucar*, Neuter : So *Spinter*. *Laver cōta*, *Pliny* : *Tres fiseres*, idem. *Cancer-i*, Masculine ; *--ris*, Neuter, Cyp. *Hir*, *Albadir*, Neuter, undeclin'd ; *Prisc.* *Nec calor metuo*, *Plaut.* So *decor*, Neuter ; *Auf.* *Artocreas*, *Erysipelas*, Neut. *Hoc &tate*, *Non. ex Plaut. Trin. 3, 4. Sc. 3.* is rightly *bāc*, or *boc &tatis* ; *Douz*.

The Endings of the Genitive are so various, that a Dictionary must be consulted.

3. Doubtfuls : *Cinis*, *adeps*, &c. *Anas*, Feminine ; *Culex*, Masc. *Onyx*, a Gem, Fem. a Stone, Masculine : *Sandix*, Fem. commonly. *Styx*, Fem. So *Smilax*, &c.

4. Commons. *Homo*, &c. And Compounds, or Verbals ; *as*, *judex*, *conjux*, &c. So *merges*, &c.

These,

These, and all Words doubtful or common, are rather of that Gender which is most us'd in approv'd Authors. Judge so of the rest.

COMPOUNDS are declin'd like Simples ; as, *Respublica, reipublicæ* : *iusjurandum, jurisjurandi*. But *exanguis, exanguis* ; *alteruter, alterutrius* ; *senatusconsultum, senatusconsulti* ; *paterfamilias, patrisfamilias* ; *Tribunus-plebis, tribuni-plebis* ; *jurisconsultus, jurisconsulti* ; *jureconsultus, jureconsulti* ; *omnipotens, omnipotentis* ; *adeodatus, adeodati* ; *puerpera, puerperæ* ; *puerperium, puerperij* ; *Marspiter, marspitræ*, Varr. *Rosmarinus, rorismarini*, Hor. Ode 3. 23. *Olusatrium, olusatri*, Plin. 19. 12. *Oleorisatri*, Col. *Leopardus, leopardi*, Lampr. *Capitolin.* &c.

Cicero and Cato have *alterius utrius* ; but *ius* is now cut off.

3. HETEROCLITES, or Irregulars.

1. Varying the Gender.

Pergamus, -a, Plu. Neuter. *Supellechia, supellechia*, Plural. *Rastrum, filum, frenum, capistrum* ; Plural, *-i*, and *-a*, Masc. and Neut. *Argos, Cælum, Elysium* ; Plu. *i* Masc. *Nundinum, epulum* ; Plu. *æ* Fem. *Balneum* ; Plu. *Balneæ*, and *-a*.

Menalus, Dindymus, Pangæus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenerus, Massicus, Garganus ; Plural, *a* Neuter. *Sibilus, jocus, locus, -i and -a* Plu. Masc. and Neut. *Carbasus, -a* Plural.

Note, *Pergama* is from *Pergamum* ; *Rastrum* Plu. is from *Raster* ; *freni* Plu. of *frænus* ; and the like.

Add,

Add, *Delicium*, *delicia* Plu. of *delicia*. Judge so of the rest.

Avernum, -a Plu. *averni* Plu. is not read.

Elysium is properly an Adjective. *Cæli* Plu. is of *Cælus*. Judge in like manner of other *Heteroclites*.

Claustrum, Plu. -i; *Desp.* as well as -a. *Balneum*, or *balinum*; *Varr. L. 8.*

2. APTOTES; having all Cases alike.

Fas, Nom. Acc. Voc. *nibil*. *Instar*, Nom. Acc. *Cornu*, *genu*, Plu. -ua, um, &c. *Gummi*; *frugi*, Adj. or of *frux*, *frugis*; or old Gen. for *frugis*; as *cuimodi* for *cujusmodi*. *Tempe*, *tot*, *quot*; all Names of Number, from Three to a Hundred, as *quatuor*. Barbarous words; as, *Noe*, *Adam*: Letters, as *Alpha*: Neuters Plural, as *Seraphim*: *Satias*, of *satietas*; *damnas*, (Genitive *damnati*, of *damnatus*;) *expes*, *potis*, *bir*, *subtil*, *pondō*, *frit*, *git*, &c. Names of Towns in y, i; as, *Dory*, *Illi-turgi*, &c.

Add, *Opus*, *nequam*, and Technical words; as *Rex*, *Derivativum à rego*: *Cherubim*, *Seraphim*, Neut. in Scripture and *Chrysostom*. *Cherub*, Masculine Sing. *Cherubim*, Masculine Plural; *Hieron*. in *Ezek. 10.*

Add, *Hoc manna*, *sinapi*; *triste vale*, *Ov. Velle-tum*, Perf. and the like. *Chaos*, *melos*, &c. *Mille-nium*; *millia*, -ium. *Cras illud*, *Mart.* and the like

3. MONOPTOTES; One Case.

Ablative, *No&tu*, *natu*. *A&tu*, is of *a&stus*, Sing. and Plural. *Inficias*, *nauci*, *dicis*, *ergo*, *ejusmo-di*,

di, &c. *ostentui*, &c. *incitas*, or *incita*; *hortatu*, &c. *permisſu*, *despicatu*; *fance*, (*fauces* is us'd; *fauſ* not now;) *ambage*, (but *ambages*, *-gibus*, are read.)
Voc. *magte-i*: But *magus* is in *Cato*.

4. DIPTOTES.

Fors, *forte*; (*fortis-i-em*, are read.) *Spontis*, *-te*; *plus*, *pluris*; (*plurem,-re*, are read; *pluri*, *Char.* and the Plural is whole, *plures,-a*, &c.) *Repetundarum-dis*, (referr'd to *pecunia*) *suppetiae-as*: *tantundem,-idem*, (Acc. *tantudem* also;) *impetis-te*, (*impetibus*, *Lucr.*) from *impes*. *Vicem*, *vice*; (*vicis-i*, are read) of *vix*: Plural whole. *Verberis-e*, of *verber*; Plural whole. *Jugeris-e*, of *jugus*, or *juger*; Plural whole: Or of *jugerum*, *-i*, the Plural comes.

Note, *Vas*, *vasis*, *-a-orum-is*; *Ulp.* *Plura-ia-um-iūm*.

Add, *Tabi*, *tabo*; *dica-am*; (*dicā*, Abl. *Auson.*) *Chaos-o*; *melos-o*; *vesper-ere*: *obtentui-u*; *irri-fui-u*: *era-ribus*; *ora-ribus*, and the like.

5. TRIPOTES.

Precis (Dat. *-i*) *-em-e*; Plural whole: *Opis* (of *ops*) *-pem-pe*; Plural whole. *Firgis* and *ditionis* have not now the Nominative.

Add, *Fovis*, *proceris*, *dapis*. *Vis* has not the Dative Singular: Plural, *vires*, of *viris-is*. In these the Plural whole. *Vis multas*, *Lucr.*

Some commonly want the Vocative; as Pronouns: Except *noster*, *noſtras*, *meus*, *tu*: Relatives, as *qui*; Interrogatives, as *ecquis*; Distributives, as *nullus*; Indefinites, as *alter*; &c.

Ador,

Ador, volupe, cape, neceſſe, neceſſum, grates, cete, Tampe. Accusative, *quid*; Abl. *qui*.

TETRAPTOTES : *Sordis, dapis, ditionis*. Some place here, *Opis, precis, frugis, pecudis, viciſ, &c.* For the Grammarians are not fully agreed about the Ranking of this kind of Words under their proper Heads.

PENTAPTOTES : *Nullas, ecquis, aliquis, omnis, &c.* See *Walker's Explanation of Lilly's Grammar*; *Busby, Johnson, &c.*

6. Wanting the *Plural*.

These have it sometimes, and sometimes not. Proper Names; as, *Gallia, Galliæ. Corni*; as, *Triticum*. Things sold by weight; as, *Piper*. Herbs; as, *Ruta*. Liquids; as, *Lac*. Metals and Minerals; as, *Aurum, Sulphur, &c.*

Hordeæ, vira, musta, cerae, fraga, farra, forum, defrutum, mel, mulsum, thus, &c. have only Three like Cases, Nominative, Accusative and Vocative, in the Plural.

Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finius, penus, sanguis, (Plural in Hebrew) aether, nemo, pudor, sopor, mundus, (Drefs,) muscus, viscus, Masc. cestus, (Girdle,) meridies, &c. have no Plural. *Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular.

Pubes, salus, stultitia, and many other Feminines, have seldom a Plural. Sobeles, labes, and all of the Fifth Declension, have but the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural: Except Res, species, facies, acies, dies. Specierum-ebus, are rejected by Tully, in Topic.

Talio is Plural in *Gell. Indoles* Plu. in *Pliny*; *Lues* Plural in *Prud.* So *Fames* Plu. in *Pliny*. Mind the

the Authors for these and the like, either wanting, or having Cases, or Numbers, &c. *Pix* has *pices* Plural: Some Neuters want the Plural; as, *delicium*, &c. *Gelu* occurs in the Plural.

7. Wanting the Singular.

1. Masculines: As, *Manes*, *majores*, *minores*; (by Nature Adjectives.) So Names of Places; as, *Locri*: And many others. *Cancelli*, *lemures*, *penates*, have a Singular; *App. Liv.* *Natales* is an Adjective.

2. Femenines. Names of Places; as, *Thebæ*. So *Idus*, and many others. *Minæ*, Pounds, has a Singular. *Antiæ*, *nonæ*, *calendæ*, *idus*, are by Nature Adjectives. *Quisquilia* is obsolete. *Thermæ* is an Adjective; so *diræ*. *Feriae* has a Singular in Church Writers. *Inferiæ*, an Adjective. *Lætis* Singular is obsolete. We read *Cumæ*, and *Cumæa*; and the like. *Grates* has but the Nom. Ac. Voc. Pl. Add *Gades*, *Tralles*, *Apinae*, *Alpes*, and great Number of others.

3. Neuters. As, *Mænia*, &c. *Lustra* (Time) has a Singular. *Fusla*, has a Singular in *Val. Flac.* *Sponsalia* is an Adjective; so *effata*. To these add Feasts, Plays, Places, &c. as, *Bacchanalia*, *pythia*, *artaxata*, *baætra*, *lete*, *comitia*, and a Multitude of others.

Note, Some of these occur in the Singular; and others are Adjectives by Nature.

Pelagus, *virus*, *vulgas*, Masc. Sing. whole: Neuters are Triptotes Singular, and want the Plural: But some give *pelage* pl. to *pelagus*. Some in different Numbers are of different Senses; as *rostrum*, *fortuna*, *facultas*, *mos*, *opus*, *ædes*, &c. And some

some in different Genders; as, *Calx*, *vas*, *hirps*, *acus*, *anio*, *ficus*.

8. Redundants.

1. *Eventus*, *Eventum*; and the like: In *a* and *um*; *us* and *um*; *a* and *us*; *er* and *um*; *i* and *is*; *a* and *as*; *a* and *e*; *o* and *um*; *io* and *us*, &c. See *Vossi. de Anal.* I. 35.

2. Some Greek Words have Two Accusatives; as, *Panther-erem* and *era*. *Attagenenem-ena*: So *Crater*, &c. *Cassis* is no Greek Word, and has the Accusative *Cassidem*.

3. *Gibbus*, *gibber*, and the like. *Cucumer* is made obsolete by *Vossius*. *Stipis* perhaps does not occur in the Nominative. *Ciner* scarce occurs. *Pulver* is obsolete. *Puber* is an Adjective. So in *or* and *os*; *as*, *bonor-os*. *Es* and *a*, *es* and *is*, *bs* and *bes*, *us* and *a*, *is* and *a*; *as*, *materies-a*, and the like. *Plcbes* has *-is* and *-ei* Genitive. Many Greek Words; as, *delpbin-inus*, *Ode*, *oda*; *Achilles*, *achilleus*, *Pal&emo-on*, &c. *Androgeo-onis* [-os-o,] &c. Propert. *Dido-onis-ūs*, &c. *Dexter*, *dexteri*, and *dextri*. *Deus*, Voc. *Deus* and *Dee*, Tert. Prud. Plural, *Dij* and *dei*, *diis* and *deis*. Nominative *Arceps*, *arcipes*; and *præceps*, *præcipes*: Nom. *Pol-lis*, *pollen*. *Gorgo*, *gorgon*, *gorgonis*, *gorgūs*. Add here, *Jovis*, *jovis*, *jupiter*, *jupiteris*, Prob. *Jecur*, *jecoris*, *jecinoris*: *Mansues*, *mansuetis*; Plaut. *man-suetus-i*. *Impubes-is-eris*. Words from the Greek are declin'd like the Greek commonly, especially if they be unalter'd in the Nominative: *Horizon-ontis*. *Venus*, *Genus-eris*, of *Vener*, *Gener*, and the like. *Ligus*, *Ligur*, *-uris*. We find *pecua*, *pe-cuum*, *pecuda*. Cic. 4 de Rep.

Some

Some are of the Second and Fourth Declension ; as, *Laurus*, Genitive *i* and *is*, &c. *Penus* is of the Fourth ; for *peni* is of *penum*. *Laus* is not found in the Second. Add to these, *versus*, *arcus*, *cibus*, *tagus*, &c. Some are of the First and Third ; as *Orestes*, &c, and *is*, &c. *Pascha*, &c. Some of the Second and Third ; as, *sequester*, *glo-
mulus*, *Perseus*, &c. Some of the Third and Fourth ; as, *acus*, &c. Others of the Third and Fifth ; as, *requies*, *plebes*, &c.

N. G. D. A. V. A.
Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Domus} \\ \text{Domus} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} i \\ us \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} o \\ ui \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} um \\ um \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} us \\ us \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} o \\ o \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$

N. G. D. A. V. A.
Plural, $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Domus} \\ \text{Domus} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} orum \\ num \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} ibus \\ ibus \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} os \\ us \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} us \\ ibus \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$

4. ADJECTIVES, &c.

Adjectives us'd Substantively are of that Gender, which the Substantive understood to them requires : As, *Index*, Masc. (*digitus*) ; *bipinnis*, Fem. (*securis*) ; *altum*, Neut. (*mare*,) &c. When the Adjective is Neuter, and has not a certain Substantive express'd or understood, it is referr'd to *Negotium* ; as, *Triste lupus stabulis*, i. e. *negotium triste*.

Adjectives of one Ending, have all Genders under it ; as, *felix* ; of Two, the former Word is Masculine and Feminine, the last Neuter ; as, *omnis*, *omne* : Of Three, the first is Masculine, second Feminine, third Neuter ; as, *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*.

Some are Substantives in Declension, and Adjectives by Nature and Use; as, *Pauper*, &c. which Observation will supply. Some are particular in Declining; as, *hic Campester*, *h&c campestris*, *hoc campestre*; or, *Hic & h&c campestris*, *hoc campestre*, &c. So *celer*, *voluicer*, &c.

Some Adjectives are redundant; as, *bilarus*, *bilaris*; Especially from *Arma*, *jugum*, *nervus*, *somnus*, *clivus*, *animus*, *limus*, *frenum*, *cera*, *baculum*, &c. as, *inermis*, *inermis*. And the like.

Vocative Singular Masculine of Adjectives is like the Nominative; But its Nominative is e Vocative; as, *Bonus*, *bone*.

| Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| M. F. N. | M. F. N. |
| N. <i>Bonus</i> , -a, -um, | i, a, a. So Voc, |
| G. i, a, i, | orum, arum, orum. |
| D. o, a, o, | is. So Abl. |
| Ac. um, am, um, | os, as, a, &c. |
| V. e, a, um, | |
| Ab. o, a, o. | |

Bonus, first and second Declension.

Some make the Genitive *iis* only, and Dative *i*; as, *unus*, (which has no Plural, unless with a Word that wants the Singular, as *una Mænia*,) *totius*, *solus*, *alius* (-*us* Neut.) *illus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*: (These Five want the Vocative.) But these were formerly like *Bonus*; as, *Neutri Generis*, *nihil Consilii*, *ali& pecudis*. Var. Ter. Cic, &c.

Felix,

Felix Third Declension. Three Articles.

| | Sing. | Plur. | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | M. F. N. | M. F. N. | |
| N. | <i>Felix</i> , | <i>ices</i> , | So Ac. and Voc. |
| G. | <i>icis</i> , | <i>icium</i> . | |
| D. | <i>ici</i> , | <i>icibus</i> . | So Ablative. |
| A. | <i>icem</i> , <i>ix</i> , | | |
| V. | <i>ix</i> , | | |
| A. | <i>ice</i> , <i>ici</i> . | | |

So many in *ns*, *rs*, *x*, *us*; and *infans*; as, *Infans puer*, *infantes statuas*, *infantia guttura*. Val. Max. Her. Ov.

| | Sing. | Plur. | |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | M. F. N. | M. F. N. | |
| N. | <i>Tristis</i> , <i>e</i> , | <i>es</i> , | So Ac. and Voc. |
| G. | <i>is</i> , | <i>ium</i> . | |
| D. | <i>i</i> , | <i>ibus</i> . | So Ablative. |
| A. | <i>em</i> , <i>e</i> , | | |
| V. | <i>is</i> , <i>e</i> , | | |
| A. | <i>i</i> . | | |

or of the Comparative Degree, *us* Neuter.

Melior, *--us*; Gen. *--oris*; Dat. *--ori*, &c. Abl. *ore*, *ori*. Plur. *ores*, *ora*; *orum*, &c. This *or* was formerly of all Three Genders; as, *bellum posterior*. We read *poti*, and *pote*, with all Three Genders; the Ignorance of which, has corrupted many Editions of the Ancients. To *Felix* add *dives*, *hebes*, *sospes*, *teres*, *memor*, *uber*, tho' less us'd

us'd in the Neuter. Some Substantives are like Adjectives; as,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rex} \\ \text{Regina} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stibicen} \\ \text{tibicina} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{coluber} \\ \text{colubra} \end{array} \right\} \text{ &c.} \right\}$

Adjectives are properly of no Gender, but only are in Gender adapted to their Substantives.

For irregular Adjectives compare what is said of Heteroclits, or Irregulars, among the Substantives.

2. Comparison.

Degrees of it; Positive, Comparative, Superlative. Of *Durus*, G. i, the Positive, is form'd *durior*, the Comparative; and *durissimus*, the Superlative. Except *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *Malus*, *pejor*, *pessimus*; *Magnus*, *major*, *maximus*; *Parvus*, *minor*, *mimus*; *Multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*.

Note, *Melior*, *quasi mavelior*, from *magis velim*: *Optimus* from *opto*, or *optatissimus*. *Pejor*, *pessimus*, or *pessior*, (perhaps) *pessimus*, from *pessum*.

Major, of old *magior*, whence *magis*; or of *majus* positive; as, *Deus majus*: Or of *μείζων*. *Maximus*, by Sync. of *magnissimus*. *Mimus*, an old Positive, from *μυνός*, *atticè* for *μυρές*.

Vetus--terior--terrimus. *Detero--terior--terrimus*. *Nequam--quior--quissimus*. *Citra*, *citerior*, *citimus*. So *intrà*, *infrà*, *extrà*, which has *extremus* also. So *ultrà*. *Suprà--perior--premūs*, *summus*. *Post*, *posterior--tremus*. *Prope*, *propior*, *proximus*; *proximior*, Ov. *Pridem*, *prior*, *primus*. *Dil--utior--utissimus*. *S&pè--s&piùs--issimè*. Old words, *citer*, *veter*, *inter*, *exter*, *ulter*, *superus*, *posterior*, &c.

Er makes *errimus*; as, *pulcher--errimus*. Some in *lis* make *limus*; as, *Humilis*, *similis*, *facilis--illimus*: *Agillimus*, *docillimus*, *gracillimus*, are rejected by *Vossius*. Others in *lis* make *issimus*; as, *utilis*

utilis-lissimus. *Us*, with a Vowel before it, is compar'd by *magis*, *maximè*; as, *pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*.

Note, *Dexter* makes *dextimus*; *matur*, (the old word) *maturissimus*, or *maturimus*; *sinister*, *sinistimus*. But *dextimus*, *sinistimus*, seem to be us'd for Positives.

Those of *dico*, *loquor*, *volo*, *facio*, make *-entior*, *-entissimus*; as, *maledicus-centior-centissimus*. And this from the old Participles in *us*; as, *benevolens*, *Plaut.* So *beneficiens*; whence *beneficiantia* anciently, and *beneficentior*, *Læl.* They are also as from *us*, as *mirificissimus*; *Ter.* Yet we read *mendaciloquius*, and *confidentiloquius*, in *Plautus*. *Charissus* has *agilissimus*, *docilissimus*; whence the Adverbs in *et*. *Imbecillis-limus*; *Senec.* *-illissimus*, *Cels.*

To Defective Comparison, add, *Inclitus-issimus*; *opimus-imior*; *ocior-yssimus*; or *ocior*, of *ωιωρ*, *ωως*. *Novus-issimus*; *adoloscens-entior*; (*potis*) *-ior-issimus*: *longinquus-nior*; *penè -issimus*: *meritus-issimus*; *sinister-terior*; *juvenis*, *junior*, (*juve-nior*:) *senex*, *senior*, *maximus* *natu*: *antè*, *anterior*; *nuper*, *imperrimus*, of *nuperus*.

Substantives are compar'd; as, *Nero-onior*; *Pænus-nior*; *Linædus-iор*. Add some that want the Comparison; as, *Sacer*, *invitus*, *diversus*, &c. Or the Superlative; as, *Ingens*, *satur*, &c. Some are Comparisons alone; as, *Licentior*. Some Superlatives are Positives; as, *Proximus-imior*.

You see here almost all Parts of Speech are compar'd, as in Greek.

What is seldom found, should be as seldom us'd. *Veridicus* is not compar'd.

We find *affiduit*, *strenuor*, *egregiissimus*, *pientissimus*, } *Ipssimus*, *perpetuissimus*, *exiguissimus*, *piissimus*, } *Ovid*; *tuiissimus*, *multissimus*, *Cic.* So *arduius*, *ar-dui-
si-*

duissimus : *egregius*, for *egregius*; *Juv.* *exiguus*, *industrior*; *injurius*, for *-ius*: *necessarior*, &c. So in *Plautus*, *spissigradissimus*, and many others, which were never receiv'd *Latin*, are coin'd by that *Comedian*. *Parvissimus*, *Lucr.* *Var.* *Fest.* *Novel.* *Conſt.*

Some Adjectives are not compar'd; as, *beſterius*, &c. which by their Sense do not allow it; or by Use. In the last Case, supply the Comparison by *magis* and *valde*, or *maxime*. We read *festivissimus*, *Ter.* and *tremebundior*, *Col.*

Add to the Declinings of Nouns above, *Ajax*, *Acc. ajacem*, not *ajaca*: *Eriimys*, *Acc. Plural*, *yes-yas-ys*; *Sen. Oed.* *Dryasini*, *ethesini*; *Dat. Plural*, *I Propert.* &c.

More Observations of this kind, very curious and useful, might be made; but the Compass of this Work will not admit a longer Detail of them.



CHAP. III.

Pronoun ; Auxiliary Verb, Sum. Verbs
Regular, Active, Passive, &c. in
both Voices. Rules for Tenses and
Supines, Compound and Simple : Re-
marks. Gerunds, Gerundials ; Su-
pines, Participles, Participials.

Antius makes a Pronoun to be a Noun, and to differ only from it in Declining. The Number of them is uncertain. Some add *alius*, *omnis*, *totius*, &c. Others, *alter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, &c.

It has Three Persons. The First, *Ego*, I ;
Nos, We. Second, *Tu*, Thou ; *Vos*, Ye : (The
Vocative Case is of the Second Person.) Third,
Ille, He ; *Illi*, They.

All Nouns, Pronouns, Participles, (except the aforesaid) are of the Third Person.

Fo and Tu, thus declin'd:

5

Sing.

Sing.

Plu.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| N. | <i>Ego,</i> | { | <i>Nos,</i> |
| G. | <i>mei,</i> | | <i>nostrum-i,</i> |
| D. | <i>mibi,</i> | | <i>nobis;</i> so Abl. |
| Ac. and Ab. | <i>me.</i> | | |
| Ac. and Ab. | | | |

Sing.

Plu.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| N. and V. | <i>Tu,</i> | { | <i>Vos,</i> N. Ac. V. |
| G. | <i>tui,</i> | | <i>vestrum-i,</i> |
| D. | <i>tibi,</i> | | <i>vobis,</i> D. Ab. |
| Ac. & Ab. | <i>te.</i> | | |
| Ac. and Ab. | | | |

Sing. and Plu. { G. *Sui,*
G. *fibi.* } Ac. *se.* So the Abl.
Nom. and Voc. *caret.*

Ille--a--ud. G. *--ius.* D. *--i.* Ac. *--um--am*
--ud. V. *caret.* &c.

So *Ille* and *Ipse*; only *ipsum* Neuter.

Hic; see the Article.

Sing.

Plu.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| N. | <i>Is,</i> | <i>ea,</i> | <i>id.</i> | { | <i>ij,</i> | <i>e&,</i> | <i>ea.</i> |
| G. | | <i>ejus.</i> | | | <i>eorum</i> | <i>-arum</i> | <i>-orum.</i> |
| D. | | <i>ei.</i> | | | <i>iis,</i> | or <i>eis.</i> | |
| A. | <i>eum-am,</i> | <i>id.</i> | | | <i>eos</i> | <i>-as</i> | <i>--a.</i> |
| Ab. | <i>eo,</i> | <i>--ā,</i> | <i>--o.</i> | | <i>iis,</i> | or <i>eis.</i> | |

Qui, *que,* *quod.* G. *cuius.* D. *cui.* A. *quem*
--am--od. Ab. *quo--ā--o;* or *qui* of all Gen-
ders. Plu. Nom. *Quis--e--e.* G. *quorum-*
arum--orum. D. *quibus,* or *queis.* Ac. *quos--*
as--e. Ab. *quibus,* *queis.*

Quis,

Quis, *qua*, *quid*, *cujus*, &c. N. *Quisquis*, *quicquid*. Ac. *quicquid*. Ab. *quoquo*, *quaqua*, *quoquo*. *Quid* is a Substantive Neuter. *Meus*, *-a-um*, like *bonus*. Vocative *mi*. So *noster*, *tuus*, *vester*, which wants the Vocative. *Nostras*, *vestras*, *cujas*, thus :

N. *--as-ate*, like *Tristis*; G. *--atis*, &c.
Abl. *--ate*, and *--i*, &c.

Quis was of all Genders: So *potis*, *magis*, *satis*, *nimis*, which are indeed Adjectives, but in use Adverbs: Antiently for *cujus*, *cui*; *quojus*, *quoi*; and *quo*. Dat. *Liv.* Tull. So Accusative *quom*, *quum*, *cum*, *quem*, of all Genders; hence *Tempore*, *cum*, i. e. *ad quom*, &c. Tull. *Qui* Plural in *Plaut.* *Qua*, *quo*, Accusative Plural Neuter; as, *quapropter*, *quocirca*: *Quo* of all Genders like *duo*.

Mi Voc. from *mie*, of *minus* the old Word, is of all Genders in the Antients: Sometimes it is the Voc. Plural for *mei*; as, *sis* for *suis*. Gentiles in *as* ended in *is*; as, *arpinatis-e*: *As* now is of all Genders; as, *bellum capenas*, *Liv.* &c. *Vossius* (against *Prisc.* and *Donat.*) thinks *bellum capenate* faulty.

Some say *unus*, &c. have *ius* Gen. i Dat. because they are Pronouns like *ille*, &c.

Ipse has a Vocative in *Martial*; as, *à te, ipsa Venus*: And we have Instances of the Use of all Pronouns in the Vocative but *ego*.

Mis, *tis*, are the old Genitives from *mei*, *tui*.

So *ollus*, *olle* for *ille*; *ipsus* for *ipse*: *Hic* is from *bice*, or *bicce*, (as *fac* of *face*), *bic* and *ce*, as *ipse* of *is* and *pse*, whence *ipse*. So the Dative was *buice*, *bumce*, *boce*; whence *buic*, *bunc*, *boc*: *Hæ* was also Neuter Plural; but *bac* now of *bæce*: *bæce*, *bæc*, were also Feminine Plural. *Eæ* was

the Genitive Feminine of *is*; and Accusative *im*; as, *fitis-im*: And *ibis*, *cabis*, Dative and Ablative Plural. *C* and *q* is the same Letter; as, *quogus*, *cuius*: *Qui* was also the Dative for *cui*: From the Dative *quoi*, was the Ablative *qua*; as *musā*, of *musai*: *Ques* was Nominative Plural, whence *quibus*, as *puppes-ibus*.

Pronouns are compounded; as *Egomet*, *ego-ipse*, *sui-ipfius*, (as, *alteruter*, *unusquisque*, &c.) *Iltic*, (*iste*, *bis*,) *istac*, *istoc* or *iltuc*; *illuc*, *istanc*, *istoc*, *uc*; Abl. *istoc-āc-oc*. Plural; N. Ac. Neut. *istac*. So *Iltic*, *Cujusmodi*, &c. *Mecum*, *quicum*, &c. *Eccum* — *am-os-as*; (of *ecce*, *is*.) So *Ellum*, of *ecce*, *ille*: Neuter of *nē ater*: *Ubiquisque*, Virg. of *ubi*: *Idem*, *is demum*, or *is* and *dem*, a Syllabical Addition. *Quisque*, *ecquis*, (et *quis*.) *Haccine*, *baccine*, *boccine*;

| | | | | |
|------|--------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| Acc. | <i>bunc-</i> | -cine. | <i>hoc-</i> | Pl. <i>haccine</i> . |
| | <i>banc-</i> | | <i>bāc-</i> | |
| | <i>boc-</i> | | <i>hoc-</i> | |

of *bis* and the Syllabical Addition *cine*; or *bice*, *me*.

They are also compounded with *met*, *te*, *ce*, *pte*; as, *Egomet*, *fibimet*, *semet*; *suismet*, Liv. *Tute*, *tete*: As the Greeks add *π*, *υ* to words; so *iste*. Hence *ce*; as, *bujusce*, &c. as from *ος*, *οπτε*. *Pte*; as, *meāpte*, &c. or *meopte*; and the like: So *mihipte*, Cat. And *mepte*, Plaut. So *pse*, as, *ipse*: *Dein*, as *idem*: So *pridem* with the old *pri* for *prē*; whence *prius*, *pristinus*. MSS. have *bisdem* for *bis* or *īsdem*.

Quis is compounded with *en* or *et*, *ne aliis*, *num*, *ī*; as, *ec-ne-ali-num-fi-quis*: These have *qua* for *que*; but *ecquis* both. So with *nam*, *piam*, *putas*, *quam*, *que*; as, *quisputas*: These have *qua* not

qua, (except the Ablative Singular) as *qu&piam*. So *quisquis*. *Qui* with *dam*, *vis*, *libet*, *cunque*; as *quidam*. These have *qua*, in like manner as *qu&dam*.

2. Auxiliary, or Substantive V E R B,
Sum, I am ; of *eu*, *potu*.

VERBS have Three Persons, Sing. and Plural.

Indicative. Present.

Sing.

Plu.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| <i>Sum</i> , | <i>es</i> , | <i>est</i> ; | <i>sumus</i> , | <i>estis</i> , | <i>sunt</i> . |
| I, | thou, | he ; | We, | ye, | they |
| am. | art. | is. | | are. | |

Imperf. *eram-as-at* ; *-amus-atis-ant*.

Perfect. *fui-isti-it* ; *-imus-istis-erunt*.
ére.

Pluperf. *fueram-as-at* ; *-amus-atis-ant*.

Future. *ero -is -it* ; *-imus-itis-rant*.

Imperative.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>Sis</i> , | <i>sit</i> , | <i>sumus</i> , | <i>sitis</i> , | <i>sunt</i> . |
| <i>es</i> , | | | | |
| <i>esto</i> , | | | | |

Potential. Pres.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Sim</i> , | <i>sis</i> , | <i>sit</i> ; | <i>simus</i> , | <i>sitis</i> , | <i>sint</i> . |
| Imp. | <i>essem</i> | <i>-is -et</i> ; | <i>-emus</i> | <i>-etis</i> , | <i>-ent</i> . |
| Perf. | <i>fuerim</i> | <i>-is -it</i> ; | <i>-erimus</i> | <i>-eritis</i> | <i>-erint</i> . |
| Plup. | <i>fuissem</i> | <i>-es -et</i> ; | <i>-emus</i> | <i>-etis</i> | <i>-ent</i> . |
| Fut. | <i>fuiro</i> | <i>-is -it</i> ; | <i>-rimus</i> | <i>-ritis</i> | <i>-rint</i> . |

Infini-

Infinitive.

Pref. Imperf. *esse*. Perf. Plup. *fuisse*.¹ Fut. *fore*, or *futurum esse*. Part. pres. *ens*; fut. *futurus*.

Ens, with *ab*, *præ*, has *s*; as *absens*, *præsens*.

Verbs Active, in Four Conjugations.

1. *ā* before *re*, *ris*; *amāre*. 2. *ē* before *re*, *ris*; *docēre*. 3. *ē* before *re*, *ris*; *legēre*. 4. *ī* before *re*, *ris*; *audire*.

Neuters in *o* are like these Actives, except in Sense: So are those in *or*, Neuters, Deponents, or Commons, like the Passives. Some Neuters are in *m*; as *Sum*.

Amo, *doceo*, *audio*, and the like, are call'd Contracts; *amaīs*, *amās*; *doceis*, *docēs*; *audiis*, *audīs*, &c. *Lego* is uncontracted.

Indicative. Present.

1. *Am-o*, *as*, *at*; *amus*, *atis*, *ant*.
2. *Doc-eo*, *es*, *et*; *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.
3. *Leg-o*, *is*, *it*; *imus*, *itis*, *wit*.
4. *Aud-io* *is*, *it*; *imus*, *itis*, *iunt*.

Imperf.

-abam--as--at *--amus--atis--ant*.

-ebam--as, &c.

So *legebam*; *audiebam--as*, &c.

Perf. form'd of the Pref. *--o-i-ui-vi*.

-avi
-ui
-i
-vi

Plu.

Si-it *--imus--istis--erunt* or *ere*.

Pluperf.

-averam
 --ueram }
 --erant } as--at--amus--atis--ant.
 --iveram }

Future.

--abo } is, it ; imus, itis, unt.
 --ebo }
 --am } es, et ; emus, etis, ent.
 --iam }

Imperative.

2^d Per. 3^d.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>e</i> | <i>ato</i> | <i>et</i> | <i>atos</i> | <i>emus</i> | <i>ate</i> | <i>atote</i> | <i>ent</i> | <i>anto.</i> |
| 2. <i>e</i> | <i>eto</i> | <i>eat</i> | <i>eto</i> | <i>eamus</i> | <i>ete</i> | <i>etote</i> | <i>eant</i> | <i>ento.</i> |
| 3. <i>e</i> | <i>ito</i> | <i>at</i> | <i>ito</i> | <i>amus</i> | <i>ite</i> | <i>itote</i> | <i>ant</i> | <i>unto.</i> |
| 4. <i>i</i> | <i>ito</i> | <i>iat</i> | <i>ito</i> | <i>iamus</i> | <i>ite</i> | <i>itote</i> | <i>iant</i> | <i>iunto.</i> |

Potential. Present.

--em--es--et --emus--etis--ent.
 --eam }
 --am } as--at --amus--atis--ant.
 --iam }

Imperf.

Imperf.

-are
 -ere
 -erem
 -irem

}
 tes-ret -remus-totis-rent.

Perfect.

-averim
 -uerim
 -erim
 -iverim

}
 is-it --imus--itis-int.

Pluperf.

-avissim
 -uissim
 -issim
 -ivissim

}
 es-et -enius-etis-ent.

Future.

-avero
 -uero
 -ero
 -ivero

}
 is-it imus--itis-int.

Infinitive.

| | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------|---|
| Present. | -are. -ere. -cre. -ire. | Perf. | -avisse. -uisse. -isse. -ivisse. |
| Imperf. | | Plup. | |

Future.

Future. { *Amat-*
Doct-
Lect-
Audit- } -urum esse.

Gerunds. { *--andi*
--endi
--endi
--iendi } do--dum.

Supines. { *ist.*
--atum
--tum
--etum
--itum } latter.
--ii.

Part. pref. { *--ans.*
--ens.
--ens.
--iens. } Part. fut. { *--atus* } *eris*.
--turus } *eris*.
--turus } *eris*.

P A S S I V E.

Indic. Pref.

--or { *dris*
are } *atur* *--amur* *--amini* *--antur*.

--eor { *eris* } *etur* *--emur* *--emini* *--entur*.
--or { *sere* } *itur* *--imur* *--imini* *--untur*.

--ior { *iris*
ire } *itur* *--imur* *--imini* *--iuntur*.

H

Imperf,

Imperf.

--abar }
 --ebar } -ris }
 --ebar } -re } tur -mūr -mīnī -āntur.
 --iebar }

Perf.

Amatus, doctus, ledus, auditus sum or fui, es or fuiſti, &c. amati, &c. Plu. sumus, or fuiſmus, &c.

Pluperf.

Amatus, &c. eram--as--at, &c.

Future.

--abor }
 --ebor } beris--re -bimur -imini -untur.
 --ar } éris }
 --iar } ére } etur ; emur, emini, entur.

Imperat. Pres.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. | are, etur, } ator, ator, } | emur amini, entur aminor, antor. |
| 2. | ere, eatur, } etor, etor, } | eamur emini, eantur eminor, entor. |
| 3. | ere, atur, } itor, itor, } | amar imini, antur iminor, untor. |
| 4. | ire, iatur, } itor, itor, } | iamur imini, iantur iminor, iunctor. |

Poten.

Potential. Pres.

--er--eris, re ; etur --emur--emini--entur.
--ear--aris, re ; atur --amur--amini--antur.

So legar, audiar.

Imperf.

--arer,
--erer, reris }
--erer, rere } return --emur--emini--entur.
--irer,

Perf.

Amatus, &c. sim, or fuerim--is, &c.

Pluperf.

Amatus, &c. effem, or fuisset--es, &c.

Future.

Amatus, &c. ero, or fuero--is, &c.

Infinitive.

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|----------------|
| Pref. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} --ari. \\ --eri. \end{array} \right.$ | Perf. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ama- \\ Doc- \end{array} \right\}$ | --tum esse, or |
| Imp. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} --i. \\ --iri. \end{array} \right.$ | Plup. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Lec- \\ Audi- \end{array} \right\}$ | fuisse. |

Future. *Amatum*, &c. iri ; or *Aman--docen--legen--audien--dum esse*.

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Part. | <i>Ama-</i> | <i>-tus.</i> | Par. fut. | <i>Aman-</i> |
| perf. | <i>Doc-</i> | | <i>Docen-</i> | |
| | <i>Lec-</i> | | <i>Legen-</i> | <i>-dus.</i> |

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Audi-</i> | <i>Audiēn-</i> |
|--------------|----------------|

PERFECTS and SUPINES, Simple and Compound, &c. And REMARKS on all.

I. PERFECTS.

First Conjugation. Simple Verbs.

As Present makes *avi*, *ui*, or *ui* and *avi* Perfect; or *vi*: As, *No*, *nas*, *navi*; *frico--ui*; *plico--ui--avi*; *juvo--vi*: *Do*, *dedi*; *sto*, *steti*.

Second Conjugation.

Es makes *ui*, *ui--psi*, *fi*, *xi*, *di*: As, *Nigreco--es--ui*; *forbeo*, *--ui--psi*; *mulceo*, *--fi*; *luceo*, *--xi*; *deo*, *--di*.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Pen-</i> | <i>pepen-</i> |
| <i>Mor-</i> | <i>mormor-</i> |
| <i>Spon-</i> | <i>sponon-</i> |
| <i>Ton-</i> | <i>toton-</i> |

L or *r*, before *geo*, *si*, or *xi*; as, *mulgeo--si--xi*. Some *vi*; as *fleo--vi*.

Mareo, *torqueo*, *h&reο*; *mansi*, *torfi*, *h&si*. *Veo*, *vi*, and *xi*; as *niveo*, *vi--xi*. *Cieo*, *civi*; *vizo*, *vievi*.

Third Conjugation.

Bo Present has *bi*, *psi*, *ui*; as *bibo--bi*; *nubo--psi*; *cumbo*, *cubui*.

Co, ci, si, xi; as, *parco, parsi*, and *pepercī*; *dicō-xi*. *Do, di*; as, *mando-di*; *findo, fidi*, &c. *tundo, tutudi*; *cado, cecidi*; *cēdo, cecidi*; and the like. Some *si*; as *cedo-si*, &c.

Go, xi; as, *jungo-xi*: *r* before *go, si*; as, *spago-si*. Some *gi*; as *tango, tetigi*, &c. *Pango*, in Three Senses, has *pegī, pepigi, panxi*. *Ho, xi*; as, *veho-xi*. *Lo, ui, li, si*; as, *colo-ui*; *vello, li*, and *vulsi*; *pello, pepuli*, &c.

Mo, ui, mi, si, p̄si; as, *vomo-ui*; *emo-mi*; *premo, pressi*; *promo-p̄si*. *No, vi, m̄i, p̄si*; as, *līno, līpi, levi, līni*; *temno-p̄si*. *Gigno, pono, cano*; *genui, posui, cecimi*. *Po, p̄si, pi, ui*; as, *scalpo-p̄si*; *rumpo, rupi*; *crepo-pui*:

Quo, qui, xi; as, *linquo, liqui*; *coquo, coxi*. *Ro, vi, ui, si, ri*; as, *sero, sevi, serui*; *uro, ussi*; *curro, cucurri*. *So, sivi, si, sui*; as, *laceſſo, sivi*; *capeſſo, si*; *pinfo-sui*. *Sco, vi, sci, ci, xi*; as, *pasco, pavī*; *posco, poposci*; *disco, didici*; *quinisco, quexi*.

To, ti, si, vi, ui, xi; as, *sisto, ſiti*; *mitto, misi*; *peto, petivi*; *ſterto-ui*; *necto, nēxui-xi*. *Vo, vi, xi, ui*; as, *volvū-vi*; *vivo, vixi*. *Xo, ui*; as, *texo-ui*. *Cio, ci, xi*; as, *facio, feci*; *specio, spexi*. *Dio, di*; as, *fodio-di*. *Gio, gi*; as, *fugio-gi*. *Pio, pi, pivi, pui*; as, *capio, cepi*; *sapiō-pui-pivi*. *Rio, ri*; as, *pario, peperi*. *Tio, ſi*; as, *quatio-si*. *Uo, ui, vi, xi*; as, *ſatuo-ui*; *pluo-vi-ui*; *fluo, flaxi*, &c.

More may be added to each Head.

Fourth Conjugation.

Is makes *ivi, ni, p̄si, si, xi, uī*; as, *ſcio-is-ivi*; *venio-ni*; *cambio, campi*; *raucio-si*; *sancio-xi*; *ſalio, ſalui*, and sometimes, as others, both *ui*, and *ivi*.

PERFECTS COMPOUNDS.

Same as Simple: As, *edoced-ii*: But the doubling of the Perfect Simple fails; as, *expendo-di*. Except in *præcurro*, *excurro*, *repingo*, and Compounds of *do*, *disco*, *sto*, *posco*, &c.

Compounds of *plico* make *ii* and *avi*, or *avi*; as, *applico-ui-avi*; *supplico-avi*: Of *oleo*, *olevi*; except *redoleo*, *suboleo-olui*: Of *pango*, *-xi*; but *repingo*, *-panggi-pangxi*: of *do*, in the Third Conjugation, *didi*; as, *condo-ere-didi*; but *abscondo-di*: Of *sto*, *stiti*; as, *consto-stiti*.

CHANGES OF LETTERS IN COMPOUNDS.

1. Compounds of *damno*, *latto*, *facro*, *fallo*, *arceo*, *fatiscor*, *trallo*, *partio*, *carpo*, *spargo*, *scando*, *pario*, *patro*, turn the first Vowel of the Present and Perfect of the Simple Verb to *e*; as, *conspergo*. *Comperio*, *reperio*, make *peri* Perfect; the rest of *pario*, *perui*; as, *aperio-ii*. *Compesco*, *dispesco*, *-pescui*: The rest of *pasco*, *pavi*; as, *epasco-vi*.

2. Compounds of *lædo*, *cado*, *statuo*, *salio*, *lateo*, *habeo*, *cedo*, *quero*, *cano*, *pango*, *pegi*, *rapio*, *sapio*, *taceo*, *tereo*, *egeo*, *tango*, turn the first Vowel of the Simple Verb to *i*, in the Present and Perfect; as, *cripio*. Those of *cano* make *ii*; as, *concino-ii*. *Posthabeo* is like *habeo*; *complaceo*, *perplaceo*, like *placeo*. So *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, *repango*, like *pango*. These of *maneo* have *minui*; *premineo*, *emineo*, *promineo*, *immineo*: The rest like *maneo*.

Those

Those of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, turn *a* to *u*; as, *inculco*: Of *claudio*, *quatio*, *lavo*, cast away *a*; as, *occludo*, *percutio*, *diluo*.

3. Compounds of *ago*, *ero*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capiro*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *pkemo*, turn the first Vowel of the Present Simple to *i*, not the Perfect; as, *refringo*, *refregi*: Except *perago*, *satago*. *Dego* has *degi*; *cogo*, *coegi*; *pergo*, *perrexi*; *surgo*, *surrexi*. Those of *facio* are like the Simple, except a Preposition goes before; as, *olfacio*, *inficio*. Those of *lego*, with *re*, *se*, *per*, *pra*, *sub*, *trans*, are like the Simple; the rest turn the first Vowel to *i*: Of these, *negligo*, *diligo*, *intelligo*, have *lexi* Perf. the rest, *legi*.

II. SUPINES Simple.

Bi Perfect has *tum* the Supine; as, *bibi*, *bibitum*. *Ci*, *ctum*; as, *ici*, *ictum*. *Di*, *sum*, or *ffum*; as, *vidi*, *visum*; *fodi*, *fossum*.

The Supine has not the doubling of the Perfect; as, *totondi*, *tonsum*. *Dedi* has *datum*.

Gi, *tum*, or *ctum*; as, *fugi*-*gitum*; *egi*, *actum*. *Li*, *sum*; as, *pepuli*, *pulsum*: *Tuli* has *latum*. *Mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, *tum*; as, *liqui*, *licitum*. *Ri*, *sum*; as, *verri*, *versum*: *Peperi* has *partum*.

Si, *sum*, *tum*, or both; as, *visi*, *visum*; *fulsi*, *fultum*; *torsi*, *tortum*, *torsum*; or *ffum*, as *misi*, *mifsum*. *Psi*, *ptum*; or *psum*; as, *scripsi*, *-ptum*; *campsi*, *-psum*. *Ti*, *tum*, or *sum*; as, *steti*, *statum*; *verti*-*sum*. *Vi*, *tum*; as, *flavi*-*tum*: *Lavi* has *lau*-*tum*, *lotum*, *lavatum*: *Veneo*, *venum*, &c.

Ui, *itum*, *utum*, *ctum*, *stum*, *tum*, *ptum*, *xtum*, *sum*, *xum*, *ffum*, *ffum*-*itum*, *tum*-*itum*: As, *domui*-*itum*, *rui*,

xi, ruitum ; exxi-utum ; secxi-sum ; miscxi-stum ; temxi-tum ; rapxi-ptum ; texxi-xtum ; messxi-ssum ; censxi-sum ; nexxi-xum ; patxi, passum ; carxi, casum, and caritum ; alxi, altum, alitum.

*Xi, ñum ; as, vinxí-ñum. Some cast away *n*, as pinxi, pñum. Xi, xum also ; as, fluxi-xum ; fixi-xum.*

SUPINES Compound,

Like the Simple ; tho' not entirely : As of *tunsum, tusum* ; *ruitum, rutum* ; *saltum, sultum* ; *satum, situm*.

Captum, factum, jañum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, fartum, turn a to e ; as, incep-tum. Edo compounded, has esum ; comedo, --estum and --esum.

Of *nosco, cognosco, agnosco*, have *cognitum, ag-nitum* : The rest *notum*. *Noscitum* is out of use at present.

3. PERFECTS of Verbs in *Or* ; Double Perfects, Active and Passive : Of Neuter-Passives ; Perfects borrow'd ; and they that want Perfects.

1. PERFECTS of Verbs in *Or* are of the latter Supine, turning *u* to *us*, and adding *sum* or *fui* ; as of *leñ-u, leñ-us sum, or fui*.

Deponents and Commons have particular Perfects ; and sometimes two in two Senses : As, *ordior, orditus, and orsus* ; *morior, mortuus* ; *tuor, tu-tor, tuitus sum* : Supines, *tutum* and *tuítum*, &c.

2. *Cæno, juro, careo, poto, titubo, prandeo, pateo, placebo, suesco, veneo, nubo, mereor*, have double Perfects, Active and Passive ; as, *cæno, cænavi, and cænatus sum*. So these Impersonals, *libet, licet, t&det, pudet, piget* ; as, *piget, piguit, pigitum*.

3. Neuter Passives ; *Gaudeo, gavisus sum ; fio, factus sum*. So *fido, audeo, soleo, mæreo* : But *mæstus* is thought a Noun by *Phocas*.

4. **PERFECTS** borrow'd ; as Verbs in *ſco*. Inceptives ; *tepeſco, teputi*, of *tepeo*, &c. So *veſcor, medeοr, liquor, reminiſcor*, borrow the Perfect of *pafcor, medicor, liquefio, recordor*. As, *Vefcor ; paſtus sum*.

5. Some want the Perfect ; as, *Vergo, ambigo, glifſco, fatifſco, polleo, nideo*. Inceptives ; as, *puerasco* ; and Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, as *metuor* ; for *metuo* has no Supines. So those in *urio*, call'd Meditatives, or Desideratives ; as, *Iturio* : But *parturio, ſfurio*, have *ivi* Perfect.

VERBS wanting the Supine ; or seldom having it :

Compounds of *cado* ; except *occido, occafum* ; *recido, recafum* ; and of *nino*, as *renuo* : So *arceo*. But its Compounds have *ercitum*. So Compounds of *gruo* : So *lambo*, and many others ; and Neuters of the Second Conjugation, making the Perfect *ui* : Except *oleo, doleo, placebo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo* ; which have the Supines.

REMARKS. on *all.*1. *Sum.*

Anciently, *Esum*, *esumus*, *esunt*, *esuntō*, Tull. from *εσμαι*, *Voss.* or *εμι*, *ιμ*, *σημ*, *Σημ*; as the like Changes are met with. *Jul. Scal.*

Fui, futurus, fore, of fui. *Escit* once for *erit*; whence *escint* in the Twelve Tables, *Cic.* *Sim* is by *Syncope* for *Siem.*

2. *Active.*

Verbs Neuter and Substantive are the same; and there are really no more Verbs, than Active, Passive, Neuter; tho' Grammatically there are more.

Sandius and *Scioppius* lay aside all Moods, and distinguish the Tenses thus: *Amo Præsens Primum*; *Amem Præsens Secundum*; *Amabam Imperfandum Primum*; &c.

It is own'd, the Moods are us'd one for the other; and so the Tenses. But still the receiv'd Method is readier than theirs. There is no Cause why the Potential, Optative and Subjunctive, should be distinct Moods.

GERUNDS are indeed Verbal Substantives, taken from the Adjective, or Participle of the same Termination, and adding a Sense of Necessity or Duty; whence *pugnandum est*, is *pugnare oportet*.

Some-

Sometimes they signify only the Action of their Verbs ; as, *Cantando rumpitur anguis.*

S U P I N E S are Verbal Substantives of the Fourth Declension, and have all Cases but the Vocative and Genitive.

Syncope happens in many Tenses ; as, *amavisti*, *amasti*, &c. Some of which kind are peculiar to the Poets ; as, *extinxi*, *submoxses*, *cupit* ; *produse*, *abstraxe*, *divisse*.

The Future Indicative is often us'd for the Imperative ; as, *Curabis*, *non occides* : And the Indicative Mood is us'd for the Potential ; as, *Si est* : *Movebat me*, *nisi opposuisses* : And the Potential for the Indicative ; as, *Quem defenderim*, *non violare debeo* ; for *defendi*, &c.

The Imperative Mood is rather a Variation of the Potential, and the Sense of both much the same, as also many of the Persons ; in which there seems to be an *Ellipsis* : As, *amet* ; i. e. *fac ut amet*. *Amanto*, &c. is seldom us'd, but in the Laws.

The Tenses of the Potential have all a future Signification ; and the Potential is us'd for the Imperative : As, *Nec illi Terra gravis fueris*, Mart. The Imperf. Potential hath sometimes the Sense of the Present. The Perfect Potential is often us'd for the Future ; as, *Aufngerim potius quam reddam*. Ter.

The Sense of the Future Potential is both of the Past and Future too, and is call'd *Futurum exactum*, when the Thing is future, and yet suppos'd already done ; so that these differ : *Cum Romam perreptabo*, & *perreptavero*.

The Future Potential ended also in *im* ; as, *edim*, *duim*, *ausim*, *faxim*.

Sandius thinks the Infinitive is indefinite in Tense, as well as Number and Person : So that he solves by that many Places without an *Exallage*, which some think an unnecessary Figure ; as, *Cras argentum dare dixit. Ter. Dare* is not for *daturum*, but is in it self of all Tenses. There are many Examples of the like ; yet still our ordinary Use may hold good of *amare* Present, and *amavisse* Perfect.

When a Thing is, and is suppos'd future, it is call'd *Futurum infustum*.

For the Future Infinitive may be us'd *fore*, or *futurum*, with *ut* ; especially after *spero*, *proto*, *dico*, and the like : As, *Spero fore, ut contingat* : *Existimabant futurum fuisse, ut caperetur* ; for *capendum fore*. *Cæs.*

3. Passive.

The Imperative ending in *minor* is now out of Use. Passives have an Imperative Mood, because the Disposition and Motive of a Passion is often in our Power, tho' the Passion it self may not be so : as *ametur* ; i. e. *itâ vivat ut ametur* ; *docetur à magistro* ; i. e. *verba magistri imbibe*. Some Moods in both Voices have no Tenses of their own, but borrow them ; as, *amaturum esse* ; *amatus sum*, or *sim*, &c. Verbs that want the Supines have no Perf. Passive. Those that have divers Supines, have several Perfects Passive ; as, *lautum, lotum, lavatum* ; *lautus, lotus, lavatus sum*. In the Fut. Infin. the Participle is often of no certain Gender or Number, with *iri* ; as, *Graciam madefactum iri* ; *datum iri Gladiatores*. Yet *amatum ire* is the Present Tense ; and can only be us'd in the Infin. when it may be us'd in the Indicative ; as *ire perditum, be- cause*

cause *eo perditum*; but not *intellectum*, because we cannot say *eo intellectum*.

Additional Observations.

The Future Subjunctive or Potential is us'd for the Imperative, as *hunc noverit*, for *noscat*. Many Verbs in *eo* are of the first Conjugation, as *beo*, &c. Many Compounds unmention'd above, keep or lose the Vowel of the Simple, as *ablaſto*, *pertracſto*, *anheſo* of *halo*, *amando*, *occento*, *dejero*, &c. Verbs of *ſto* form Participles in *rus* of *atum*, Sup. as, *præſtaturum*. Cic. *Conſtatura*. Luc. *Extatura*. Plin. *Obſtatuſoſ*. Quint. *Futuſ* is in *Tacitus*; and often ſhould be there, ſays *Gronovius*, if not thrown out by an unſkiful Emendation. *Lavatum*, Sup. of *lavoo-as*: of *lavoo-is*, *lavitum*, *lautum*, *lotum*. *Potum*, by Syncope, for *potatum*. *Sonavi* was anciently us'd; whence *ſonaturum*, Hor. &c. *So cubavi*, Plin. Fab. *cubatus*, &c. *Domavi*, Flor. *domator*, Tib. *Tonavi*, *intonata*, Hor. *Vetavit*, Perf. whence *vetatio*. *Micaverit*, Solin. *Emicaturus*, Sen. *Fricatum*; whence *refricaturus*, Cic. *Secavi*; *ſecaturus*, Colum. &c. *Neco* is hardly found uncom- pounded. *Enn. in Prisc.* *Hominem necuit*: (*nocuit*. *Voff.*) *Liceo* is paſſive in Sense; *liceor*, Active. *Caffus* is a Noun, as *laſſus*, *feſſus*: There is no *caſſurus*. We have *valiturus*, Ovid; *jaciturus*, Stat. *præbitus*, Liv. &c.

Sorpsi, *ſorptum*, are of *ſorbo-is*. *Absorpsit* is in *Lucan*, but condemn'd by the best Graminarians. *Mixtum* was ſaid for *miftum*, as *Ulyxes* for *Ulyſſes*; but rather in the old Books, *miftum*. Prisc. *Polluſtum-i*, of *polluceo*. Plin. *Ardeo* is taken both actively and paſſively.

The

The Doubling of *momordi*, &c. is like the Greek Augment; whence anciently *memordi*, *spespondi*, *pepugi*; as now *perfelli*, &c. *tetuli* from *tollo*, Plaut. *Spondeo*, *spopondi*, for the Sound; not *spopondi*; *despopondisse*, &c. *Pramomordi*, Plaut. *detotonderat*. Var. *Respondi* keeps *s*. *Nideo* is obsolete.

Luſum the Supine is not found; *Prisc.* tho' we have *luctus*. *Tergeo-es*; *tergo-is*. *Fulgeo* has no Supine; but *Fulmen* is from the Supine suppos'd. *Algeo*, *alſum*, (perhaps) whence *alſius*, *Cic. alſiosius*, *Pliny. Deleo*, of *leo*, *Hor. Oleo*, to smell, of *εἴω*; to grow, of *alo*, for which *elo*, (whence *Proles*, *Soboles*); to destroy, of *ἀλλυμ*, whence *aboleo*. Perf. Comp. 1. *ui*; 2. *olevi*; as, *oboluiſti*, Plaut. *adoleverit*, *Virg.* Hence *adolitum*, by *Sync.* *adultum*, and *adolescens*. *Oletum* anciently, whence *obſoletus*, &c.

Pleo is us'd only in the Compounds. Those of *elco* rather make *ui*, *itum*; tho' sometimes *evi*, *etum*. *Solui*, of *soleo*, *Sallust. Charisius* says, this Verb wants the Future; because we cannot be accustom'd or wonted to future Things. *Emireo*, &c. from the old *mineo*, *Lucret.* which is from *mira*. *Misertus*, by *Sync.* of *miseritus*. *Census sum*, *Ov. Recensitus*, of the old *recensire*.

Diffiteor wants the Perfect. *Passum* is of *pando*, rather than *pateo*. *Fotum* for *fovitum*, *fautum* for *factum*, *cautum* for *cavatum*; whence *cavito*, *Fest*, *catus*, *Hor. Cic. catè*, *Plaut. of cavi*.

Many Words, not mention'd here, want the Supines, both Simple and Compound; and deviate in other Respects from the Rules: But the ordinary Uses of Words are agreeable to them, and those that are most receiv'd and approv'd. I give here a Specimen only of what may be view'd more largely in the Grammarians.

Further; *Ferveo, ferbui, fervi*, of *fervo-ic*, Lucil. But Quint. does not approve it. *Civi*, of *cio*: *Glubo-bi-bitum*; *glupsi*, *gluptum*, Voss. *Glupta Mænas*, Plaut. *Tutus, tutari*, of *tuor*: *Cumbo* anciently for *cubo*; as now, *jungo* for *jugo*. *Vinco*, from *vico*; *vicapota, pervicax*. *Parco, parcui*, Næv. *pàrcitum*, Plin. *pàrcitas*, Sen. *parsum, parsurus*, Liv. *Suesco, quiesco*, of *sueo, quieo*. *Consueo*, Prisc. *Cretus*; *excretos*, Virg. for *creatus*; or of *creSCO*. *Disco*, anciently *discitum*; *disciturus*, Appul. *Novi* Perf. has the Sense of the Present.

G in *cognosco*, &c. is of *gnosco*, $\chi\nu\alpha\sigma\kappa\omega$, Var. *Posco, poscitum*, Prisc. and others. *Exposcitum caput*, Sen. *Fatisco*, of *fatim hisco*, (whence *fatigo*); so has no Perfect. *Conquiniscere*, from *conquinire*, for *cumire*, Fest. whence *inquinare*. *Comminiscor, reminiscor*, of *miniscor*, or *meniscor, mentus*; *mentio*: *Meniscor*, (as *memini, moneo*, for *memeo*) of $\mu\delta\pi\Theta$: Hence *Mens*; as of $\mu\pi\Theta$, *gens*; $\mu\pi\pi\Theta$, *mors*. *Expergitus*, Lucil. Appul. *Expergitus sponte, experrectus ab alio*, Diom.

Iratus, like *fretus*, &c. seems a Noun. *Nasciturus*, Por. Lat. *Defetiscor*, of *fatisco*, has no Perfect. *Cludo*, for *clando*, us'd by some: *Sido, sidi*, Col. But the Compounds of it have the Perfect and Supine of *sedeo*. *Cando*, like many others, us'd only in Composition: So *feido*, &c. *Pando, passum*, and *pansum*, Plin. *Tendo*, anciently *tendi*, Perf. *attendo, attensum*, and *-tum*. So the rest.

The Perfect and Supine of *vado* is hardly found out of Composition. *Vasit*, Tert. and Mart. Ed. Al. But others read *rasit*. *Illæsus* is a Noun. There is no *illædo*. *Comestum*, Sallust.

Frendo, frendi, freßum; whence *faba freßa*. *Recasnum*, Cic. *Pependi*, &c. have often no Reduplication; *pendissent*, Liv. *tendisti*, Prop. *tendrant*, Sen. Anciently *obs* for *ob*, as *abs* for *ab*; whence

whence *obscenus*, *obscurus*, of *cænum*, *cura*. *Tentum*, Supine, more us'd ; except in *ostensum*. *Ostentum* more us'd by the Ancients. *Contentus*, &c. *Tundo*, of the old *tudo* ; *tudito*, Enn. *Lucr. tudes*, *tutudi*, *tundi*, Char. *Prisc. tunsi*, *Dion.*

Figo, *fixum*, and *fixum*. *Abscondidi*, *Prisc. Confido*, *confisus sum*, and *confidi*, *Liv. Vergo*, *versi*, *versum*, *R. Steph. verxi*, *Dion. Confictus*, *Scaur. Giffan. in Ind. ex Cic. & Var. Infixu*, *Scip. Gent. ex Callistr. flictus*, *Virg.*

Meio, *minxi* ; *mixi*, *meij*, *Dion. fategi*, *satum*. *Ambigo*, of *am* and *ago* ; *am terminum*, *Cato. Fre*gi, of *frago*, *ράζω*, *Dor. for οὐράνιον*. *Neglexi*, &c. of *λέξω*, or *λέλεξμαι*. *Intellegi*, *Ulp. Neglegi*, *Prisc. & Dion. Pago*, the old word, *pepigi*.

Unquo } *unqui*.

Uingo } *unxi*.

Ringer wants the Perfect : *Cello*, *cellui*, anciently. *Recello* has no Perfect nor Supine ; others, --*cellui*, or --*culi*. *Targo*, of *tago* ; *tagax*. *Ango*, *anustum*, *Pris. anxum*, *Dion. ancti*, *Vet. Glof. Cul*lum, by *Syncope*, for *colitum*. *Volo*, of old, *volitum* ; *volitus* : *voltus*, *vultus*. *Excelsus*, *præcelsus*, are not Particles. *Excelleas*, *Cic. whence excel*lui, *Prisc. Sustuli*, of *sustollo* : *Attollo* wants the Perfect and Supine. *Tollisse*, *Ulp. Tuli*, or *ic*tuli, of *tolo* for *tolero* : Of *tollo*, it would be *te*tulli. *Comsi*, *comtum*, *Ter. Scaur. Victorin. Com*psi, *comptum*, *Prisc.* from old Books and Inscripti^ons ; but wrong.

Consterno--*as* or --*is*, *sino*, *sini*, *sivi* : *lino*, *livi*, *linij*, of *linio* : *lini*, *levi*, of *leo*. *Cerno*, to see, has scarce a Perfect or Supine ; else it has. *Temsi*, *temtum* ; *temtor*, *Sen. Clepo*, *clepsi*, *clepi* : *genui*, of *geno*, *Cat. Var. Censor. &c. Pono*, *posivi*, *Plaut. deposivi*, *Ca*tull, *Occano*, *Tac. So recano*.

Cano,

Canō, canūi; *occāmerunt*, Sall. in Prisc. So *confisi* formerly, for *confitti*; *premi* for *preſſi*; *attemrui* for *attrivi*. *Tero, terui*, Plaut. *atteruisse*, Tib. *atteritis*, Tac. *Vatican Copy*, says Lipsius. *Sero* *serū, serui*. Prisc. ex Enn. *Sero* of *ēgō, ordīnō*; *serui-tum*: of *ēgēō, -vī*; *atum*. *Vero, verritum*; *converritor*, Apul. *Decurro, decucurri*, and *decurri*. So the rest.

Suffero wants the Perf. and Sup. *lācessō--ſi--ſi--ſi*. *Incessō* has no Supine. *Piñſo, piñſitum*; by Syncope, *piñſum, piñſum*: *Depsō, depſi, depſi*: *Ple-ctō*; and the like, *--ui* and *--xi*. *Curro, curri*, Tert. *Furo*, Prisc. ex Var. *Accerſo*, a Mistake, for *ar-ceſſo*; from *ar* for *ad* and *arcio*. *Arceſſitum*, &c. has the Penult. long; because once of the Fourth Conjugation: *arceſſiri*, Sal. Liv. *lācessiri*, Colum. *Faceſſi, capeſſi*, by Syncope, for *faceſſivi*, &c. So the like.

Viso has no Supine: *viſum* is of *video*. *Pectitus*, Col. *peſtivi*, Prisc. ex Afp. *plexui* is most us'd. *Sta-tus dies*, &c. *Stator* of *ſiſto, rēſiſto, reſſiti*, &c. *Cal-vor*, the old word, has no Perf. *Nexo*, a Verb frequentative, of *reſto*. *Officio* has no Supine. *E-licio, elicii--itum*; the rest, *--lexi*. *Sapio, &c.--pivi--pui*. *Exiturus*, Ulp. *Reverti*, Tull. &c. But later Writers, *reversus sum*: This worse. *Calvo, cal-vor*; *calvitur*, Plaut. *calvi*, Sall. Prisc. Sup. perhaps *calutum*: Hence *Calumnia*. *Capio*, and the like, regularly *capiis*; and *capię*, for *cape*.

Some of *facio* cast away the Vowel before *o*; as *magnifico*, &c. *Allicū, pellicū, illicū*, in the Ancients; now *--lexi*. *Cupiret*, Lucr. *Sapio*, as *reſipio*, of the Fourth Conjugation, as well as the Third, *reſipire*; *reſipivisse, reſipiffe*, Ter. *sapiſſi*, Mart. *Pario, partum*, for *paritum*; whence *pari-turus*, Cic. Its Compounds are of the Fourth Conjugation. *Abluo, &c.* of the old *luo*; *metuo, me-*

tutum, *Lucr.* *Nuo* not us'd now. *Perfruor*, *perfrutus sum*. *Quassum*, *Serv.* whence *quasso*. *Fluo*, *fluctum*, anciently; whence *fluctus*. *Pluverat*, *Plaut.* *Pluvit*, in *Liv.* in *Priscian's Time*: Now *pluuit*, *Liv.* *Ruo*, *rutum*; *ruta casa*; *ruiturus*, *Lucan.* *Luo*, *luvi*; whence *diluvium*, &c. So *fluo*, *fluvi*; whence *fluvius*: as *pluvia* of *pluvi*. *Luo*, *luitum*, *Sup.* *luiturus*, *Claud.* (to wash.) *Morituru*, as of *moritum*, *Sup.* *Ortus* for *oritus*, by *Syn.* *Oriturus*, *Hor.* *Orior*, *potior*, &c. are of the 3d and 4th Conjugation. *Sancio*, *sancivi*, *sancii*, *sanci*; *sancitum*, *sanctum*: *Farcio*, *farcitum*, *fartum*: whence *farcimen*, and *farcitus*, *Cic.* *Farcitum* is read by *Syn.* *Salio*, *salvi*, *salivi-ii*: So the Compounds. *Amicio-icui-ixi*. *Veneo*, *venii*, has no *Sup.* *Nupturio-ivi*. *Parturio*, *esurio*, *nupturio*, have no Supine. *Comperior* has no Perf. *Irraucuerit*, *Tull.* *Irrauserit*, *Prisc.* *Irransit*, *Lucil.* *Sepivi*, *Liv.* *Saliere*, in some Copies of *Virg.* *Diom.* *Prisc.* *Ferio*, *ferii*, *Char.* *Haurii*, *Var.* *Hausum*, *hausurus*, *Virg.* *Amicio*, *amicivi* sometimes. *Venum eo*; hence *veneo*, *ad venum*; as *mercatum ire*, for *ad mercatum*, *Plaut.* Therefore *veneo* has no Supine; for Supines are of Verbs, not Verbs of Supines. *Opperitus* of *opperior*, *Plaut.* *Metior*, *mensus*, or *metitus sum*: Hence *demetus*, *Cic.* but *demetatus* in the best Copies.

This Taste of the various Formation of Words was necessary, to let the younger Reader into the Old *Latin*, the different Language of Authors, the reading old MSS. Editions; Inscriptions, Coins, &c. the Analogy of Words, the Adjustment and Reconcilement of Readings; and give him some Insight in the Art of Criticism. Before we close this Chapter, we must take further Notice of the Conjugations, and the Nature of Verbs, Gerunds, &c.

Notes on the CONJUGATIONS.

1. Some Verbs, in different Senses, are of the first or third Conjugation; as, *aggero*, *appello*, *collico*, *fundo*, *olfero*, *offerо*, *mando*, *nicto*, &c. *as-is*. Some differ in Quantity, as *dico-as*; *dico-is*: Add, *colo*, *pedo*, &c. Some keep the Sense, and vary the Conjug. as *cieo-es*, *cio-cis*; *caveo-es*, *cavo-is*. So *lavo-as-is*: *Fodio-ere-ire*: *Morior-eris-iris*, *antique*, &c. So the Compounds, as *intueor*, *intuor*, &c. *Orior*, *potior*, in the Infin. are always *-iri*: *Orior*, in the Indic. is now always of the 3d Conj. *Potior* is found in the Poets, in both 3d and 4th Conj. But *potitur* is more in use among them.

2. Different Verbs have the same Perfect. as *confisto*, *consto*, *constiti*; so the like. *Fulgeo*, *fulcio*, *fulsi*: *aceo*, *acuo*, *acui*, &c. and the same Supine; as *Pando*, *patior*, *passum*; *vinco*, *vivo*, *victum*: *Cresco*, *cerno*, *cretum*; and many others.

A Word is better or worse, as it is more or less us'd by the best Writers in or near the *Augustan* Age.

Of the Nature of VERBS, &c.

Any Word is a Verb (*Verbum*) but those above are strictly so call'd. In the Moods and Tenses, the Ending chiefly is to be minded, as also in the Declensions of Nouns; and this holds in all Tongues. If a Verb in *o* will not take *r*, it is Neuter; if it will, Active: If a Verb in *or* may cast away *r*, it is Passive; if not, Deponent or Common; if the Sense of it be both Active and Passive.

Passive, as *dominor* to rule, to be rul'd. Commons are almost obsolete. Some Neuters have Passives in the 3d Person singular, as *vivo vitam*, *vita vivitur*: And in other Persons they may have a Passive Voice, as *Tu*, *vimum*, *biberis*. Hence *arat&*, Ov. *Pota*, *potat&*, Plin. *Cananda olla*, Perf. There are hardly any proper Neuters; or few, that do not imply an Active Sense, by a Word understood; as *Sudo* (*Sudorem*).

Hence *sudo sanguinem*; and *ego sanguis sudor* is proper: *Sudatus*, Claud. So *flo (flatum)* *spiro (spiritum)* *flo (flatum)* *sedeo (sessionem)* *eo (itionem)* *curro (cursum.)* as *gaudeo gaudium*; which is an *H. b. aism.* See *χρέειν χρέων*, in the New Testament. These Neuters are call'd Absolutes.

Some Verbs Active are taken passively or absolutely, as *auxerat potentia*, Tac. *Ingeminant Cur&*, Virg. and many others. But this seems to be by an Ellipsis of the Accusative *se*, or the like, as *auxerat se potentia*. The same is in some Greek Verbs.

Some Verbs Neuter are taken actively, as *abstinere maledictis*, Cic. *Durare in &dibus*, Plaut. and many more. So Compounds, *invergunt vix*, Virg. Hence, *verginur in seminum*, Paliive. Stat. So *vertat bene res*, Plaut. &c Here also seems to be an Ellipsis, or Defect of some Word, that must be understood.

Some Passives are taken actively, as *affectatus est regnum*, Parr. *Copulavitur dextr&s*, Prisc. and Non. with many others. See *Fos.* and *Non.*

Some Deponents are taken passively, as *adulati erant ab amicis*, Cof. with many more. These indeed are properly Commons; many of which were us'd passively by Tully, Varro, Celsus, &c. Virgil, Horace, Suetonius, &c. but call'd Deponents, because they laid aside either almost, or entirely the Passive

Passive Signification, in after use. So that in Grammar Commons are comprehended under Deponents.

Many Verbs Deponent ended anciently in *e*, or in *or*.

Note here, The Clastics are distinguish'd from those we now call Ancients; for the latter are they that follow a way of speaking, that is not now commonly receiv'd: The former are the present Standard of Speaking and Writing.

Affentio, affentior; adulero-or; amplectio-or; amplexo-or; misero-or; reminisco-or, S. Aug. *Populo-or; Formicae farris acervum cum populant*, Virg. and many others.

The Imperative has a double Present, *veni, venito*, and borrows a Perfect of the Subjunctive, as *feceris* for *fac*. *Priscian* thinks these Passives, *Dictum sit, praeceptum sit*, and the like, are the Perfect Imperative Passive. This Mood is call'd Permissive, Suppositive, Hortative, from the Sense in which it is often us'd. *Linacer* thinks the Popential, Optative, and Subjunctive Moods have five distinct Tenses in the same Words. The Present Potential has (as above) often a Future Sense, as *utiram aliquando tecum loquar*.

These Three Moods agree therefore in Voice, but differ in Sense and Signs. *Amatus sum*, means a Time just past; *amatus fui*, one past longer. The Future Tense is call'd by some the Primitive Mood, from one Sense of it, that of promising. We have mention'd Compounds, whose Simples are out of use, as *conspicio, adipiscor, instigo, congruo*, &c. Some are from the Greeks, as *percello* of *πέρισσω*. Some Verbs mean to begin, and are call'd by *Valla*, Meditatives and Augmentatives; by others, Inceptives or Incheatives, as *calefco*. Most of these are often us'd for Primitives, as

conticescit. Frequentatives end in *to*, *so*, *xo*, *tor*, as *visito*, *scitor*, &c. Some are call'd Apparatives, as *fodico*, and the like. Desideratives, or Verbs of Desire and Want, often end in *urio*, as *leffurio*. Diminutives in *lo*, *ffo*; as *sorbillo*, *pitiffo*. Imitatives in *ffo*, as *Patriffso*, *Platoniſſo*. The *Latinis* do not like this Form so well; therefore for *Graciffo*, they say *Gracor*. Hence *cornicor*, *vulpinor*, *bacchor*.

The Subjunctive may be resolv'd by other Moods, as *lator quod venerim*, *me venisse*: *dignus ut legatur*, *legi*.

Verbs are compounded with Nouns, as *belligero*; Verbs, as *calefacio*; Adverbs, as *benefacio*; Prepositions, as *advenio*. They change often the Kind or Conjugation of the Simple, or both; as *reddere*, *incumbe*, *execror*, *aspernor*. *Apiscor* has *aptus*, Tac. *Experior*, &c. of *περιπατω*, not *pario*. *Impedic*, &c. of *impes*, &c. Perhaps *congruo*, *ingruo*, are corrupted of *corruo*, *irruo*. *Obliviscor*, of *liviscor*, or of *oblinio*, *oblivii*: *oblivio*, &c. Inceptives are of the 2d Present, as *labas*, *labasco*; but *putisco*, of *puteo*: *fruiscor*, of *fruis*; *miserescit*, of *miseres*; *bisco* for *biasco*, of *bias*: Some of Nouns perhaps, as *sylvesco* of *sylva*, or *sylveo*, and many others. All Inceptives are of the 3d Conj. as *labascere*. Verbs Frequentative are of the Supine, as *jaſtum* -- *u*, *jaſto*, *jaſtito*: With a Change sometime, as *clamatu*, *clamito*; unless the old Word was *clamo*, *is-ſitum*. Some of the 2d Person Indic. Pres. as *agis*, *agito*. Frequentatives are of the first Conj. except *vizo*. Desideratives are of the Supine, adding *rio*, as *efu*, *efurio*. They are of the 4th Conjugation. Some are of Nouns, as *ſyllatiwio*: Some in *rio* are not Desideratives; and some that are so, are not in *rio*; as *ſcaturio*, *ligurio*, *capto*. Some in *lo* seem to put off the diminutive Sense, as *reſcilllo*.

GERUNDS

Signify sometimes passively; as, *ad discendum facile*; that is, *ut discatur*. *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Vossius*, make them Verbal Adjectives, keeping the Construction of the Verb.

Nom. *Dicendum*, *est*.

Gen. *Dicendi*, *causa*.

Dat. *Dicendo*, *apta*.

Acc. *Ad dicendum*.

Abl. *Dicendo*, *consequi*.

These, as Adjectives, agree with the Infinitive understood: Thus, *pugnandum est pugnare*; i. e. *pugnanda est pugna*: *pugnandum est pugnam*: i. e. *pugnare pugnam*: Like *pugnatio pugnam*; or, *factio hanc rem*: Or thus, *tempus videndi Lunæ*; *tempus viden- di videre Lunæ*; or, *visionis Lunæ*. But some think this absurd; and that the Gerund is indeed a Substantive, which is more reasonable: For Neuter Adjectives are often Substantives in this and other Tongues. So that *pugnandum est*, is only *pugnare oportet*, or *pugna est*, with a Signification of Necessity added to it. *Redendum est domum*, like *reditio domini*, Cæs. *Tempus videndi lunæ, visionis lunæ*: Like *querela hominum frontis tuæ*, Cic. and *orbitate reipublicæ virorum*, id. We say, speaking of a Woman, *videndi tui*, not *videnda*: for Pronouns Substantive do not admit an Adjective. Thus, *ejus videndi cupidus*, Ter. *Spem placandi tui*, Ov. So that *amandi sunt boni*, is better than *amandum est bonos*: Because Verbal Nouns in the purer Times had not so much the Construction of their Verbs.

These

These Gerunds therefore are Active or Passive, as the Infin. or Noun is, by which they are explain'd : as *talia fando*, *in fari talia*, actively : *ad agendum*, *ut actio habeatur*, passively. Hence *temperatur habendo*, *Lucr.* i. e. *dum habetur* : *Ad imperandum Tisidium* ; *ad imperari*, or *ut imperaretur* : *Urit videndo* ; *in videre*, or *visu*, *dum videtur* ; and the like.

See *Serv.* *Manuc.* *Alciat.* *Ald.*

So that the Use of the Gerunds formerly was different from the present Use and common Opinion of them.

S U P I N E S S

Are also Verbals, thus :

Nom. *Amaturi est.*

Dat. *Visu*, for *visui*, (*mirabile*.)

Acc. *Spectatum*, *eo.*

Abl. *Diitu*, (*opus*.)

They never change their Gender ; as, *Vitam ire perditum* ; *Liv.*

Supines in *um* sometimes signify passively ; as, *que usurpatum iisset* ; *Gell.* for *usurpata fuisset*. — In *u*, sometimes actively ; as, *Uvae celeres proventu* ; *Plin.* *Ire*, with the Supine, is indifferent to all Times ; as, *Gaudes*, *gaudebis*, *gauisca fuit* ; *cenatum ire*. *Iri* is mostly the Future ; as, *Deductum iri domum* ; *Ter.* *Noscitum iri* is said, but not *ire* ; and the like.

The Passive here is more us'd than the Active. These are like Supines also ; *Curatio hanc rem*, *Plaut.* *Hanc aditio*, *id.* *Traditio alteri*, *Cic.*

Supines

Supines have a Preposition understood ; as, *Immolatum, ad immolatum.*

Some Expressions appear against this Doctrine of the Supines ; as, *Contumelia factum itur* ; Cato. *Damnum ire videbatur* ; Quint. *Præda videbatur perditumiri* ; Plaut.

Scioppius thinks these Places, &c. corrupt ; but all is well, if you put in a Preposition : i. e. *Fatum itur, ad factum se vel sui.* So *missus facias cohortes* ; i. e. *missionem.* So *auditu, in auditu, à auditu.* *Cubitu, à cubitu.*

The Gerund, with a Preposition, is sometimes put for the Supine in *u* ; as, *ad cognendum, codu, facilis* ; Cic. Or an Accusative ; as, *leviora tolli, i. e. sublatu.*

Valla thinks the Supine cannot be explain'd by a Verbal ; but wrong. *Legi dignus* ; Fab. *Letione dignus*, Gell. for *legu*. So the Gerund in *do* (against *Valla*) is us'd for the Supine, or the Verbal in *io* : As, *traducti à disputando* ; *à disputatione* ; Cic. For since Gerunds, Supines, and sometimes the Infinitive Mood, are Verbal Nouns ; each may be us'd for the other.

P A R T I C I P L E S,

Are declin'd like Adjectives. Present is in *ans, ens, (English in ing)* ; as, *amans, legens. Iens,* of *eo*, is rare ; *exitis, &c.* frequent. So the Compounds : Except *ambiens, -ientis* ; and Gerunds, *endi-do, &c.* Except of *ambio* ; *iendi, &c.* Perfect in *tus, fus, xus* ; *doctus, visus, nexus* : English in *d, t, n* ; *loved, taught, slain* : Future in *rus,* Active in Sense, or Neuter ; as, *lecturus, curru-*

L

rus :

ras : or *dus* Passive, as *legendus*. Except *legendis* *veteribus*, &c. where it is Active.

Participles have the Sense of the Verbs they come from ; as, *dolens*, *dolitus* ; *docens*, *doctitus*. Some are in *dus* of Neuters ; as, *dubitandus*, *vigilandus*, *carendus*, *dolendus* : So *aratur terra* ; *aranda terra* : Or *-tus*, as *titubatus*.

Commons have a Participle in *dus*, which were anciently so ; as, *loquendus*.

Deponents have Participles Perfect, which in Sense are Active or Passive ; as, *oblitus meorum* ; *oblitus mibi*.

Some Impersonals have Participles : *Pænitens*, *decent*, *libens*, *pertensus*, *pigendus*, *pænitendus*, *pudendus*. These are not, by Analogy at least, the Present.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Pari-</i> | { | <i>Argui-</i> | { |
| <i>Nasci-</i> | | <i>lui-</i> | |
| <i>Sona-</i> | | <i>cruui-</i> | |
| <i>Nosci-</i> | { | | { |
| <i>Mori-</i> | | <i>turus.</i> | |
| <i>Ori-</i> | | | |
| | | <i>Osurus</i> , <i>futurus</i> . | |

But even these were certainly analogous ; as, *fui*, *fui*, *futum*, or *futum*, *futurus*, would be the Analogy of that Participle.

Some like Participles are of Nouns ; as, *tunicatus*, *togatus*, *personatus*, *larvatus*, &c.

Participles are often only participial Nouns ; as, *fugitans litum* ; or Substantives, (as *fugitans* there rather is, and the like) as *oriens*, *confonans*, *consequens*, *appetens*. *Animans* is found Feminine or Neuter.

Some

Some in *us*, of Deponents, are taken passively ; as, *palmas adeptas* ; Ov. and a great Number of others. *Ultus* is Active, *inultus* Passive : So *ausus*, *inausus*, and other Compounds.

We read of Impersonals also : *Pudens*, Hor. Ter. *Liciturus*, *puditurus* : *pœniturum*, rather *pœnititum* ; Cic. Sall. in Fab. So *miserum*, *libitum*, *licitum* : And of Passives, *pugnatum*, *cursum* ; and of Deponents, *veritum est* ; Cic. *In dus* ; as, *pigendum*, Cic. So *dormiendus*, *regnandus*, *jurandus*, *vigilandus*, of *dormitur*, &c.

Which shews, that Grammar is govern'd by the Sense of Things ; which does not suffer *dormior*, and the like ; so there is no such word : but does suffer *dormicendus*, and therefore it is us'd. Thus *cessor*, *error*, *conspiror*, are not us'd ; but from *cessatur*, &c. is *cessatum est*, &c.

Thus *obsoletus*, of *obsolescitur*, which is not us'd ; and *occagus*, of *occido* ; tho' there is no *occiditur*.

Therefore many Participles in *us* are us'd, whose Verbs are either unus'd, or rare : As, *In antecessum dabo*, Sen. *Circuitis castris*, Cic. and a Multitude of others.

GERUNDIALS are Adjectives us'd like or for Gerunds ; as, *Generandi gloria mellis*.

PARTICPIALS are Words us'd like, or for Participles ; as, *Exosus fævitiam*.

Some are Verbals, not Participles, tho' like them ; as, *Senatus*.

Formation of Participles.

Ama-bam-us ; *amatu*, *amaturus* ; *amatu*, *amatus* ; *aman-tis-dus*.

Of *amo*, Active, come *amans*, *amaturus*; of *civiro*, Neuter, *currens*, *cursurus*; of *auxilior*, Deponent, *-ans*-*atus*-*aturus*: And one in *dus*, if the Verb may have an Accusative; as, *loquor*-*endus*. Of *largior*, Common, *-iens*-*iturus*-*itus*-*iendus*. Those in *ns* are like *felix*; in *us*, like *bonus*. *Gaudeo* has *gaudens*, *gauisus*, *gauisurus*; *audeo*, *audens*, *ausus*, *ausurus*: *Audenda res*, Liv. *Cœnanda*, Pers. *Furo*-*ans*-*aturus*-*atus*-*andus*. So *placeo*.

Mind the Participles Passive, that have an Active Sense; as, *Cautus*, *tacitus*, *argutus*, *disertus*, *falsus*, *suetus*, &c.

Angor is said to have *anxius*: *Neco* makes *necaetus*; *eneco*, *eneatus*; *salio*, *saltus*; *adolesco*, *adultius*. *Cello*, of *ui*, *celsus*; of *i*, *cultus*. *Fruor*, *fretus*.

Add to this Head from private Observation,





C H A P. IV.

Irregular Verbs, Defectives, Impersonals: Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections. Particles, Idioms; Situation of Words.

1. *Possim*, like *Sum*,

Indic. Pres. *Possim*, *potes*, *poteſt*; *posſ*, I *ſumus*, *poteſtis*, *poſſunt*. Imp. *poteram*, Perf. *potui*. Plup. *potueram*. Fut. *poſſero*; Pl. *poterimus*, &c.

It has no Imperative.

Potent. Pres. *poſſim*. Imp. *poſſem*. Perf. *poſſi-
erim*. Plup. *poſſiſſem*. Fut. *poſſero*; Pl. *poſſimus*, &c. all as above. Infin. Pres. *poſſe*. Perf. *poſſiſſe*. Part. Pres. *poſſens*.

2. *Volo*. Indic. Pres,

Volo, *vis*, *vult*; *volumus*, *vultis*, *volunt*. *Vol-
bam*; *volui*; *volueram*; *volam*, *es*, &c. Wants the Imperative. Pot. *velim*; *velleim*; *voluerim*; *vo-
liuſſem*; *voluero*. Inf. *velle*, *voluisse*. Part. *volens*. Ger. *volendi--do--dum*.

Nolo.

Nolo. Indic. Pres.

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult ; nolueris, nonvultis, nonvult.

Nolebam, nolueram, }
} *--ui, --am.*

Imperat. *Noli, --ite,*
} *--ito. --itote.*

Pot. *Nolim ; nollem ; noluerim ; noluisse ; noluerem.* Infin. *Nolle, noluisse ; nolens : nolendi--do--dum.*

Malo. Indicative.

Mavis, mavult ; malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malebam, Malueram, }
} *--ui, --am.*

It wants the Imperative.

Pot. *Malim, --uerim, --uissim, --uero.*

Infin. *Malle, maluisse. Malens-lendi--do--dum.*

Edo. Indicative.

Edic, edit, --dixi--ditis, --uit.
} *Es, est, estis, --uit.*

Edebam ; edi ; ederam ; edam.

Imperat.

Imperat.

*Es, } sedat, }
*esto; } edam, } edite, esse, } edant,
*Ede, } esto, } edamus, } esto, editote, } edantu.
*edito; } edito, }****

Potent. *Ed-am-erem }-erim-issim-ero.*
essim }

Infin. *Edere, esse; edisse.*

Sup. *Esum-um*

Ger. *Edendi-do-dum.*

Part. *Edens; esurus,*
esturus.

Infin. Fut. *Esurum esse.*

Fio. Indic. Pres.

Fis, fit; simus, fitis, fiunt. fiebam. Perf. fa-
ctus sum, or fui. Plup. factus eram, or fueram. fiam.

Imperat. *fi, } fiat, } fite, } fiant,*
fito, } fito, } fitote, } fiunto.

Potent. *fiam; fierem;*

factus sim, } ---esse, } ---ero,
fuerim, } fuisse, } fuiussem, } fuero.

Infin. *fieri; factum esse, } ---iri,*
fuisse, } faciendum esse.

Part. *factus, faciendus.*

Fero. Indic. Pres.

Fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Fere.

Ferebam, tuli, tuleram, feram.

Imperat. *Fer*, } *ferat*; } *feramus*, *ferte*, } *ferant*,
 ferto, } *ferto*, } *fertote*, } *ferunto*.

Potent. *Feram, ferrem, tul-erim--iſſem--ero.*

Infin. Ferre, tiliſſe, laturum eſſe. latum--u. ferendi--do--dum. ſcrens ; latus.

Feror.

Ferebar ; latus sum, } ---eram, } ferar.
fui, } fueram, }

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| Imper. | Ferre, | } feratur, | } feramur, | --amini, |
| | fertor, | | | --imini, |

Pot. Ferar, ferrei, latius ^{sim,} _{fuerim,} } ---essim,
fuerim, } fuiissen,
 } ---ero,
 } fuero.

Ferri, latum iri, or ferendum esse; latum esse, or
fuisse: latus, ferendus.

NOTES

Possim is of *potis*, or *pote*, and *sum*; and keeps the *t* before a Vowel, as *potes*; but turns it to *s*, before *s*, as *possum*: Whence the Ancients said, *poteſſem*, *poteſſe*. *Vis* for *volis*; *vult* for *volit*; *vul-
tis* or *voltis*, for *volitis*. *Nolo*, of *ne volo*: Whence is read, *nevis*, *nevult*. *Malo*, of *magis volo*. Of

est is *estur*; as, of *potest*, *potestur*, in *Plaut. Ov.* &c. *Fero* is irregular only in losing the Vowel after *r*, *fers* for *feris*, &c. *Tuli* of *tollo* or *tolo*, *tetuli*; as *fecelli* of *fallo*; *tolo* of *ταλάω*; whence *latum* for *tulatum*: Or thus, *tolo*, *tetuli*, *telatum*, or *tolatum*. *Fio, fi*, Perf. *Prisc.* Imperat. *fi*, *Plaut.* and *Hor.* *juxta Voss.* tho' some read *fs* for *fi* there. *Mavelim*, *mavelleim*; *edim* for *edam*, and *edit* for *edat*, *Hor.* as, *perduint* for *perdant*. *Fieri* for *feiri*, or *firi*, (as *audiri*) *ei* for *i*, as the Antients us'd it.

To these add *eo*, *queo*; *ibam*, *quibam*; *ibo*, *quibo*; *eundi*, *queundi*, *-do-dum*: *Eo* should make *eis*, *eit*; *eire*; for that, *is*, *it*, (*i* for *ei*) for *ibo* Future in the Compounds, we read *-iam*; as, *transiam*, *præteriam*: *Initur*, *Cic.* Some are Passive; *adcor*, *ambior*, *incor*, *obcor*, *subcor*, &c. *itum*, *Ter.* *Ambio* is regular, as *audio*; but sometimes *ambibam*, *Liv.* &c. As *audibam* of old for *-iebam*. *Queo*, *nequeo*, like *eo*; but (according to some) want the Imperative, Gerunds, and Participle present: *Quicatur*, *Lucr.* *quitus*, *Ter.* *itus* of *ambio* is long, else short.

Formation of Tenses you may observe in the Moods *amav-i-crav-ei im-i-ssim-eo-i-ff*, &c.

DEFECTIVES.

Aio-*is*-*it*-*unt*; *-ebam*, as, &c. *aias*-*at*-*amus*-*ant*: Imperat. *ai*. Part. *aiens*. Some deduce the English *ay*, from *Aio*.

Inquio } *is*, *it*; *iam*, *unt*; *Inquisi*-*quit*.
inquam } *is*, *it*; *iam*, *unt*; *Inquisi*-*quit*.

Inquit-*it*-*it*-*ito* } *Inquisi*-*quit*.

Ausim, --sis--sit--sint. | *Infit. --funt.*

Salvebis ; { --ve } *vete* } *vere*. So *valebis*.
 { --veto } *vetote* } *vere*.

Ave } *vete* } *vere*. | *Qu&fo--sumus.*
 -*veto* } *vetote* } *vere*.

Cedo, (say or give) *cedite*. *Explicit*, Pr. Indic.

Faxn, } *is, it*; int. *Forem* -res--ret--rent--re.
faxim, } *is, it*;

Odi, --deram--erim--issim--ero--isse. So *novi*, *cæpi*; which Three want the Imperative. So *mennii*; but Imperative, *memento--tote*. *Dor*, *for*, *der*, *fer*, are not found un compounded. *Dic*, *duc*, *fer*, *fac*, for *dice*, &c. by Apocope.

IMPERSONALS.

Sign, *it*, or *there*; declin'd in the third Person Singular: Active, as, *fuvat*, --*abat*, &c. Neuter, as, *est*, *erat*; and Passive, as, *studetur*, *studatur*, *studitum est*, or *fuit*, &c. Some are turn'd to Personals again; as, *adsolent*, *oportent*, Ter. So *Virtus placet probis*. *Liquet* has no Perfect, *lædet*, *per&sum est*; *miseret*, *miseratum est*; *placet*, *placitum est*, &c. All Actives and Neuters may have Impersonals Passive; as, *curritur*, *turbatur*. They are form'd in the Subjunctive also; as, *turbetur*, --*baretur*; *contingat*, --*geret*, &c. Impersonals are subject to the same Rules commonly as their Personals. Several Defectives have more Persons or Tenses than above; as, *aifi*, *aierunt*, Tert. &c. See on this and the like

like Heads, the larger Grammars and Criticks. Impersonals are reckon'd among Defectives by *Phocas*, *Donatus*, and his Interpreter, *Servius*: And they are call'd so, because they want the first and second Person. They are found with Nominatives often; as, *dormitur hysms*, *Mart.* *Istoc facinus nostro generi non decet*, *Plaut.* &c.

They may be resolv'd thus: *Penitentia conditionis*, *conditio me pænitet*: *Penitentia pænitet me*; *libet nibi facere*, *libido est nibi facere*; or *facere* (Nominative) *mibi libet*. Thus *pudet me horum*, *hæc prudent*, *Ter.* *Statur*, *vivitur*, &c. *is stamus*, *vivimus*, &c. *Turbatur agris*, *Servius* in *Virg. Quintil.* *Turbamur agris*, which is in the oldest *Vatican* Copies, says *Jo. Pierius*. The Nominative a-kin to the Verb is often understood; as, *pugnatur* (*pugna*.) Yet not always; *Non est perseveratum*, *Cic.* *Procursum est*, *Tac.* *Perseveratio*, and *cursus* there cannot be understood; yet they may be explain'd thus, *Iste non perseveravit*; *illi procurerunt*: Or thus, *procursum est*, *cursus fit*; *migratum est*, *migratio fit*; *regnatum est*, *regnum fit*.

The want of Persons in Impersonals lies in the Things signified by them, which are of the third Person: For we read, *dilecui*, *puleo*, *miserete*, *miserescite*, *piges*, *punitere* of *puniteo*, *Stat.* *Plaut.* *Em.* *Virg.* *Just.* *Appul.* They have the third Plural; as, *oporiebant*, *pudent*, *peccantur*, *vigilantur*, *regnantur*, *naturur*, &c. *Ter.* *Cic.* *Ov.* *Tac.* *Mart.*

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections, may be found in the Dictionary; and the several Terms that are us'd in the ranging of them under certain Divisions, will be clear'd in

my Key to this Universal Grammar: Which shall be publish'd in due Time.

The Particles of this Tongue are numerous, and the Idioms, or Proprieties of Speaking, that belong to it: See *Walker* particularly on both Heads; an Instance of the former may be, *Seges propè jam matura erat*, The standing Corn was near ripe. And of the latter, *Hocic toto non vidi die*, I have not seen him all this Day. *Ter.*

The agreeable Situation of Words also ought to be observ'd, in which a good Ear and the best Authors and Speakers will direct you: See on this Point, among others, *Walker* in his Art of Teaching, and *Ger. Voss. de voc. in or. dispon.* An Instance of it take here; not, *si puer ingenio co-
effet*; but, *eo si puer effet ingenio*; and the like.

Remarks on Adverbs, &c.

Few Adverbs are Primitives, the rest Derivatives; some are of Nouns, without Change; as, *faile*, *subito*; some change, as, *summation*: Some are of Verbs; as, *c&sim*; of Prepositions, as, *intro*.

Compounds are of Two Nouns; as, *pridie*, of *priori die*: Of Noun and Pronoun; as, *quare*; of Noun and Verb, as, *pedetentim*; of Noun and Adverb, *se penumero*; of Noun and Preposition, as *denuo*; of Noun and Syllable Particle, as, *tan-tisper*; of Pronoun and Preposition, as, *postea*; of Two Verbs, as *ilicet*; of Verb and Adverb, as *ubivis*; of Two Adverbs, as *tantummodo*; of Adverb and Preposition, as *quoad*; of Adverb and Conjunction, as *et enim*; of three Words, as *quam-
ceterum*.

An Adverb explains a Verb, as *benè facis*; or Noun, as *egregiè impudens*, *parùm leno*; or Adverb, as *parùm honestè*: An Adverb is to a Verb, what an Adjective is to a Substantive.

Some are rather Nouns; as, *huc*, *ad hoc*, *quo?* *hac*, i. e. *viā*: Adverbs of Place are put for a Relative; as, *locum ubi* for *in quo*: *Prædonies*, *undis emit*, for *è quibus*: And signify often Time, as, *ubi*, *ibi* for *cum*, *tum*. *Vesperi*, *nudiustertius*, &c. seem rather Nouns, as, *nunc dies tertius*. *Nihil* is put for *non*; as, *nihil usus est*, Ter. So *ne*, *nec*; whence *negotium*, *negligens*, &c. *Næ* affirms; *ne* before *quidem* denies: *Age*, *sodes*, &c. are rather Imperatives. *Eja* exhorts, or speaks kindly: *Una* is a Noun, *una operâ*: *Hem* is an Adverb of demonstrating in the Comedians; as, *Hem Davum*, Ter. Neuter Adjectives are often Adverbs; as, *recens*, *torvum*. In some is Ellipsis; as, *me hercle*, *me amet Hercules*; *me dius fidius*, *me juvet Dei filius*, or *Deus Fidius* or *Fidei*, &c.

In the Conjunctions, *cum* and *tum* are Copulatives; so *tum* doubled, as, *tum probus*, *tum eruditus*. It seeins strange that some should be Disjunctives; but they disjoin Things, and join Words or Sentences: So that in Grammar they are Conjunctions, and in reality Disjunctive; as, *vel dies est*, *vel non est*.

Vel is sometimes a Copulative, or a Particle increasing or diminishing; as, *vel possunt deducere*, for *etiam*, even, or also. *Sive* is sometimes Explanatory; as, *Diaria sive Lura*.

Vossius makes *et si*, *tamen si*, &c. Concessives, and *tamen*, *sed*, &c. Adversatives.

Some Words are Adverbs, Prepositions, or Conjunctions: *Cum* with a Case is a Preposition; so *ac* is a Conjunction, *Brutus ac Cassius*; an Adverb, *aliter*.

aliter facit ac tu. *Igitur* is sometimes an Adverb of Time, put for *deinde*.

Some are set before, as, *nam*, *quare*, *nisi*, &c. Some after, as, *quidem*, *enim*, *autem*: Some are Enclitics, (*vid. my Greek Grammar*) as, *Que*, *ne*, *ve*, *dum*, *sis*, *nam*, &c. at the End, as *trochive*. Some may be set before or after, as, *Ergo*, *equidem*, *igitur*, *tamen*, &c.

Conjunctions do not indeed differ much from Adverbs; are often confounded with them; and call'd conjunctive Adverbs, or adverbial Conjunctions, *Max. Vid.* So that Conjunction and Interjection, which is also an Adverb, are needless in Grammar.

Preposition, *Cic. Top. Præverbium*, *Varr.* The true Notion of it is, a Particle indeclinable, governing a Case of its own Nature, and set before Words to shew Motion from, to, about a Thing, or rest. For Adverbs and Interjections govern Cases only by Ellipsis; as, *procul mari*, *à mari*; *et tibi*, *ve sit tibi*.

Some are set after the Case, *cum*, *tenuis*, *versus*, *usque*; *quibuscum*, &c. *Versus*, *usque*, are rather Adverbs with a Preposition understood: *Ad* is in *adversus*: And we find *ad meridiem versus*: *Usque ad hoc tempus*, *Liv. Cic.* And the like. Some with the same Case differ; as, *secundum aurem*, *deum*, *quietem*; i.e. *juxta*, *post*, *in*; or *inter quietem*.

Some govern an Accusative; *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, *adversus*, *cis*, *citra*, *ultra*, *adversum*; *intra*, *extra*, *circum*, *circa*, *circiter*; *contra*, *erga*, *inter*, *infra*, *supra*, *juxta*, *ob*, *per*, *prope*, *præter*, *propter*, *post*, *penes*, *trans*. *Circiter* is rather an Adverb; *circiter meridiem*, *circiter ad meridiem*. So *prope*, *proximus*, *proxime*, should take *ad*. *Pone* has an Accusative, and *secus*, *Plin. & Fab.* but this is not elegant,

gant. *Penes* is set after the Case also, as *me penes*.

Some have an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, absque, cum, clam, coram, de, e, ex, pro, præ, sine, tenuis.* *Absque* is rather us'd by the Comedians, *Sine* by Orators. Add *palam*; *palam populo*, Liv.

Some have both Cases, in different Senses: *In*, (to, into, Accus. else Abl.) *Vid. Syntax. Sub, super, subter, &c.* For in antiently *endo, indu*; as, *endo, indu, mari*: *Endoperator, induoperator*, for *imperator*: *Industris* of *instruo*; *inducia* of *inducio*, &c.

Some are ever compounded; as, *am, di, dis, re, se, con*; *con* loses *n* before a Vowel, as, *coëmo*. We find *ambe, ambi*, Varro: Hence *am terminum*, Cato. It takes *b*, as *ambio*; or turns *m* to *n*, as *anibelo, anceps, &c.* *Dis* is of *di's*, or *da*: It sometimes denies, as, *diffido*; or increases, as, *discupio*. *Re* sometimes deprives, as, *revelo, religo*. *Se* turns *e* to *o* sometimes, as, *socors, sobrius*: *Con* is of *cum*: As *au* from *ab*, *aufero*; *ar* from *ad*; whence the old *arvenio, arvocatus, arcio, arcessus*. Add here *ve, vesanus, vegrundis*.

Nouns, Verbs, or any Part of Speech, expressing a sudden Passion, are often Interjections; as *infandum, amabò te*; Virg. Cic.

N. B. We find *propior moniem*, Salust; *Proximus te*, Plaut. i. e. ad. So *pridie, postridie kalendas*, i. e. *ante, post*. It is express in *propè à muris, &c.* The Gen. Pl. is before *Tenus*, as, *Genium tenus*: Yct we have *peroribus tenus*, Ov. In, &c. has an Accus. when a Motion to, is meant; else an Abl. But we find *in* sometimes with an Abl. in Motion to; and an Accusative in no Motion. Hence in many Verbs it has both Cases; as, *incidere in as*, Liv. *In sic*, Cic.

THESE ARE THE SEVEN BOOKS OF THE GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

C H A P. V.

Syntax ; 1. Concord, 2. Government, in each Part of Speech : Figures ; Dialects, Specimen of Phrases and Proverbs.

Syntax. Construction is simple and regular, by the usual Way of Speaking, and the Rules of Grammar ; or Figurative, and irregular, which recedes from Rule, and is redundant, deficient, or chang'd ; but is more elegant, according to the best Authors. Construction or Syntax has Two Parts, Concord, and Regimen, or Agreement and Government of Words.

I. CONCORD.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person, as *Poeta Camit*.

A Noun is of the same Person with the Pronoun or Verb to which it is join'd ; as, *Ego pauper labore* : Sometimes the Pronoun is understood, as, *Calliopius recensui* : So *qui*, *utri*, *samus*, *estis*, *sunt* ; and the like.

The Nominative of the first and second Person is seldom express'd, but for Difference of Force,

Force; (Emphasis); as, *Vos dammatis*; *Tu es Pater*. So the Third; as, *fertur*, *ainit*, (understand *Ille, illi*); *tonat* (*Deus*); *pluit* (*Calum*).

The Infinitive is sometimes a Nominative; as, *Mentiri non est meum*: Or an Adverb, with a Genitive; as, *Partim signorum uruntur*: Or a Neuter Adjective; or a Technical Word; or an *Aptote*; or a Sentence; as, *Artes didicisse mollit mores*. Tho' indeed *Partim* here is an Accusative, like *Puppin*, and the like, with *quod ad* understood, or *in*; as, *in partem delude*, Plaut. For Adverbs themselves govern no Case.

Infinitives have an Accusative before them; as, *Volo te agere*. This may be explain'd by *quod*, or *ut*; as, *quod, ut agas*: But the former is better Latin. Sometimes by *quia*; as, *Credo quia sit divinitus illis ingenium*; for *quod sit*, or *esse*; Virg. Unless you put *credo* there in a Parenthesis. Or by *ne* and *quin*; as, *Vetuit eum exire, ne exiret*; *Non dubito eum dixisse, quin dixerit*. And this Accusative is implied, whenever the Infinitive follows a Verb; as, *Negat velle, se velle*: This, in the Ancients, is often express'd; as, *Se praestare student ceteris*.

In Imitation of the Greeks, the Infinitive may agree with the Nominative; *Ceu prius Aeneis eripuisse ferunt*; Ov.

A Verb between two Nominatives of divers Numbers, may agree with either; as, *Nil nisi Carmira defint. Omnia paupus erant. Quæ loca Numidia appellatur. Contentum esse, sunt divitiae*. Cic. Sal. Virg. Ov. *Dicitiae sunt paupertas composita*; Sen. Where *Vossius* says, *est* would be wrong.

In this follow the Clatlicks.

Some think Impersonals have no Nom. See above; and after in the Figures.

A Noun Collective Singular has a Verb Plural ; as, *Pars abiens*.

- 2. CONCORD.

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number ; as, *Rara avis*. So Participles ; as, *Opes amissæ* ; and Pronouns, as *Meus berus*.

A Sentence may be a Substantive to an Adjective ; as, *Audito regem venisse*.

Adjectives are taken substantively often ; as, *Certus amicus*, *fallax serenum* : And Substantives adjectively ; as, *Populum latè regem*, for *reguantem*. Substantives are often understood ; as, *Tertiana* (*Febris*) ; *Ferixa* (*Caro*).

An Adjective between two Substantives of divers Genders, agrees with the former ; as, *Puteoli dicarchia didi* : *Porcus femina natus*. Sometimes with the latter ; as, *Gens Veneti appellati*. One Substantive has often more Adjectives ; as, *Mala domestica disciplina*.

3. CONCORD.

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person ; as, *Vir qui loquitur*. A Sentence may be an Antecedent ; as, *In tempore veni, quod est primum*.

Two Cases of the same Substantive are commonly implied in the Relative *Qui*, or express'd ; as, *Vir, qui vir loquitur* : *Bellum, quo bello premebantur* ; Cic.

Cæsar loves this way ; and it is sometimes necessary : As, *Laodamantem Cleophili discipulum, qui Cleophilus, &c.* Apul. But it is commonly conceal'd ;

ceal'd ; as, *Literæ, quas dedit* ; Cic. Sometimes the Antecedent Case is understood, and the Relative agrees with the latter ; as, *Placent quas fecit fabulas* ; Ter. A Demonstrative Pronoun is elegant here, in the Second Part ; as, *Quam nōrit artem, in hāc se exerceat*.

The Poets sometimes put the latter Case before ; as, *Urbem quam statuo, vestra est. Sumptum filij quem faciunt* ; Ter. Both Cases of the Antecedent are often understood ; as, *Sunt quos juvat, sunt homines quos homines juvat*.

A Relative between two Antecedents of divers Genders, agrees with the former by Analogy, or common Rule ; as, *Eo loci, qui senaculum vocatur* : And with the latter by a *Gracism*, and with more Elegance ; as, *Locus, quod Tullianum appellant*. Here it is not between two Cases of the same Noun, as above.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with the Antecedent understood ; as, *Monstrum, quæ, Hor. i. e. Cleopatra. Si tempus est, quæ multa sunt* ; i. e. *tempora*, Cic.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with a Substantive form'd out of the Sense of what went before ; as, *Inter prodigia, carne pluit, quem imbræ, &c. Liv.*

Sometimes the Relative, or Adjective, agrees with the Primitive Pronoun, understood in the Possessive : As, *Meas fortunas, qui haberem* ; i. e. *mei, qui. Nostræ flentis ocellos* ; i. e. *mei flentis*.

When no Nominative is between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to it ; as, *felix, qui potuit*. But if there be a Nominative between the Relative and Verb, the Relative is govern'd of the Verb, or some other word in the Clause ; as, *Cujus numen adoro*.

Two or more Nominatives, or Substantives, or Antecedents Singular, if they speak of different Things, require a Verb, Adjective, and Relative Plural: And in agreeing here, the First Person is more worthy than the Second, and the Second is more worthy than the Third: So the Masculine than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter: As, *Ego, tu, & ille, qui eramus fortes, vixi sumus.*

Cum, with an Ablative, has the same often: *Remus cum fratre dabunt iura*; Virg. *Pharnabazus cum Athenagora vindicti.*

In Things inanimate, the Neuter is more worthy; as, *Arcus & cælami sunt bona*. Not always; as, *Leges & Plebiscita coactæ*; Luc.

In Things animate, the former Rule holds: But *Linacer* and *Alvarez* rather like a *Periphrasis* in it; as, *Lucretia & ejus mancipium erant castæ*: *Lucretia erat casta, qua virtute etiam ejus mancipium floruit.*

Verbs and Adjectives often agree with the nearer Nominative and Substantive: As, *Sociis & Rege recepto*; Virg. *Ego & Cicero flagitabit*; Cic.

Negotium is sometimes understood; as, *Decus & Gloria sunt sita*; i. e. *Negotia sita*. *Delectatur cæro furali & tibicine, quæ sumserat*; Cic.

Mind these, and the like Examples:

Fac &ternos pacem pacisque ministros: Labor & Voluptas dissimilia; Liv. *Polypus & Chameleon glabra sunt*: And the like.

2. Construction of SUBSTANTIVES.

If Two Substantives of different Senses meet, so that the former seems to be posses'd by the lat-

latter, the latter shall be in the Genitive Case ; as, *amor nummi*.

This Genitive is often turn'd to a Dative ; as, *Urbi pater* ; or an Adjective Possessive, as *Damus paterna*.

If Two Substantives meet, that signify one Thing, they are oftenest put in the same Case ; as, *Urbs Roma* : But they need not agree in Gender ; as, *Tempus magister multorum* ; nor in Number, as *Urbs Philippi*. Sometimes the latter is the Genitive ; as, *Flumen Rheni* ; *Arbor fici*. Here the Verb or Adjective agrees with the former, if it be of a Thing animate ; as, *Tullia, delicia nostra*, *tuum masculum flagitat*, Cic. If inanimate, the latter : *Tungri Civitas Galliae habet fontem* ; Plin. *Oppidum Apiole captum*.

Former and latter here means the Grammatical Order.

A Neuter Adjective without a Substantive, sometimes has a Genitive ; as, *boc noctis*. Sometimes the Genitive is put alone, the Substantive being understood ; viz. *Filius, filia, uxor, templum, manus, servus, &c.* As, *Deiphobe Glauci* ; i. e. *filia*.

Mind these Examples : *Res voluptatum* ; i. e. *ipse voluptates*. *Res cibi*, i. e. *cibus* ; like $\chi\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omega$, for $\nu\kappa\tau\omega$, Arist. *Nummus, crater, talerum argenti* ; Plaut. Pers. Virg. Phœdr. *Vir magni nasi* : *Puer bona indolis*. *Ilias Homeri* ; *Venus Praxitelis*. *Potio soporis* ; *apparatus triumphi* ; *deliberatio studiorum, cogitatio belli* : *Iter bidui, spatium horæ* : *Hora cœnæ* : *Virium majoris cadi* ; *cadus vini* ; *navis auri* : *Providentia, timor, amor Dei*.

So *custodia* ; i. e. *causâ custodia*. *Conservanda libertatis fuit* ; i. e. *ratio*. Cic. Sal. *Est regis (mimus)* ;

missus ; *abest bidui* (*itinere*) ; *accusat. furti* (*crimine*) ; *est Roma* (*urbe*) ; *millia tritici* (*pondo.*)

Verbal Substantives (as Gerunds, Supines, &c.) govern sometimes the Case of their Verbs ; as, *tatio nos*, Plaut. who loves this way of speaking.

Praise or Dispraise has an Ablative, (with a Preposition understood) or a Genitive ; as, *Vir nullâ fide* ; i. e. *cum : nullius fidei*.

All Substantives in themselves (except Verbs) have a Genitive.

Opus, usus, (Need) have an Ablative ; as, *opus, usus, pecunia est*. *Opus* is sometimes us'd like an Adjective undeclin'd ; as, *qua opus sunt* ; Ter. But it is a Substantive, and takes an Adjective ; as, *sunt quibus unum opus est* ; Hor. It has a Genitive ; as, *opus laboris*. It is a Nominative ; as, *Emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est* ; Cat. ap. Sen. *Opus* is *opera*, or *negotium* : *Dux nobis opus est* ; i. e. *opera nostra*. It is an Accusative ; *Nummos opus esse* ; i. e. *operam*. It is not strictly put for *necesse* ; and with an Ablative, has a Preposition understood ; as, *opus libris*, i. e. *negotium in libris*. So *usus filio*, i. e. *opera* : *Viribus usus* ; *labor in viribus comparandus*.

Usus is a Verbal : So we say, *usus viribus*, or *vires* ; because *utor viribus*, or *vires*. *Usus est hominem doctum* ; Plaut.

Construction of ADJECTIVES.

Verbal Adjectives govern often the Case of the Verb ; as, *adulterio studiosus*, Plaut. *Pugnax aquæ*, Ov. Especially in *-bundus* ; as, *populabundus agros, vitabundus castra*. So Adjectives in *us*, and

and their Comparatives and Superlatives ; as, *affinis vini* ; *amantior aequi* ; *servantissimus aequi*. For these are Particles made Nouns ; as, *mendentes*, for *mediti*, Lucr. *studentes*, for *scholastici* ; *amans*, for *amator* ; and the like.

The Participle signifies Time ; the Noun not always : As, *fugitans lites* (*mna*) ; *fugitans litium* (*prorsus*) : So *intolerans*, *impatiens*, *insolens*, and the like ; as, *insolens infamiae*, Cic.

To other Adjectives, a Noun or Preposition is understood in Government.

Genitive.

Adjectives of Desire, Knowledge, Memory, and the contrary ; of Fear, Power, Innocence, Sparring ; Verbals in *ax*, Partitives, Interrogatives, Numerals, (which Three last have their Gender from the Case of the govern'd Substantive) Comparatives, and Superlatives takei^u partitively, (i. e. with *of*, or *among*) have a Genitive : As, *memor a^{ui}* ; *audax ingenij* : *Utrum horum* ? *Quis deorum* ? *Tres fratrum* ; *Octavus sapientum* : *Fortior manuum* ; *Longissimus digitorum* ; with many more. See Linac. Despaut. &c.

Causā, or *Ratione*, is understood to some of these ; as, *χάρις*, *έρεγ*, in Greek : So *libera legum* ; *latissimus umbra* ; *invictus operis* ; Virg. Luc. Tac. And the like in *Liv.* *Gell.* *Apul.* and others.

Some of these belong more to Poets ; some to Historians, or Orators. 1. *Integer animi* : *Tenuis opum*. 2. *Certus sententiae*, and the like ; Quint.

Numero, to others ; as, *utrum (numero) horum*. But the Gender is not always borrow'd of the Genitive ; as, *Leo animalium fortissimus*. *Indus fluminum*

minimum maximus; Cic. *Hordeum mollissimum frumentum*; Plin.

The Comparative often speaks of more than two; as, *Caterarum rerum præstantior: adolescentiores apum*; Cic. Plin. *Majora omnium*; Curt.

Some of these, in another Sense, have an Ablative with a Preposition; as, *primus ab Hercule*; or a Dative, as *nulli secundus*; Virg. But this kind of Dative rather agrees with Nouns and Verbs, than is govern'd by them.

Some are us'd with Prepositions, *è, de, ex, inter, ante*: As, *è vobis alter*; Ov. This is proper, and explains the former.

The Question and Answer are in the same Case and Tense; as, *Quarum rerum satietas? Divitiarum. Quid agitur? studetur*. Except the Question is by *Cujus, a, um*; as, *Cujum pecus? Lamiorum*. Or by a word that governs divers Cases; as, *Furti accusas, an stupri? Utroque*. (Here supply *Crimine*.) Or by *meus, tuus, suus, &c. Cujus hic Codex? Meus*.

Sometimes the Phrase is turn'd by *è, ex, inter, &c.* As, *Vatum optimus, è vatibus, &c.*

Comparatives, with *than* after them, have an Ablative; as, *Vilius auro; quam aurum*. (Here *præ* is understood; as, *præ nobis beatus*; Cic.) And in exceeding; as, *Quanto doctior; altior pede*. Here supply *præ. Maximus etate; i. e. ab, pro*.

Tanto, quanto, multo, longe, etate, ratiu, are put to both Degrees; as, *Tanto peffimus, pejor*.

Dative, Accusative, Ablative.

Adjectives of Profit, Likeness, Pleasure, Submission, Relation, or the contrary; also Compounds

pounds with *rum*, have a Dative : As, *Idoneus agro*. Note, This Dative is of Agreement, not Government ; for it agrees to many Adjectives and Verbs, either of a Person or Thing, when the Meaning is, to come to, or go from ; and in the latter Sense, often an Ablative. Tho' here too a Preposition may be understood : For the Dative and Ablative were once the same in *Latin* ; as they still are in *Greek* ; (See my Greek Grammar :) *χειρων. τέττω* ; or, *δι. τέττω* : or, *συν*, *απει* : *Idoneus agro* ; *in, pro. agro* : So it is either *utilis illi*, or *ad illud* ; as in *English*, Good for me : In all with a Preposition.

Words that govern a Genitive, have also a Dative ; as, *Vino cupidus* ; Plaut. *Particeps studiis*, Ov. Supply *in*, if there be an *Ellipsis* here. So, conscious of, or to a Thing : *Conscius facinori*, Cic. *Cæptis*, Ov. *rei alicujus*. *Par hujus, huic* : *Similis domini, -o* : *Fidus tui, tibi* : *Affinis rerum, rebus*. Tho' this Sort are rather Substantives, and so have a Genitive.

Communis, alienus, immunis, have several Cases. *Alienus consilij, ambitioni* : A Dative, by way of Acquisition ; a Genitive, by a Substantive understood. *Immunis mali, à re or negotio mali* : or *ratione* ; from the Greeks, *ραξίς ἀλόγου* ; *ἀπό*. An Ablative, by a Preposition understood.

Natus, commodus, utilis, and the contrary, *vehemens, aptus*, have an Accusative with a Preposition : As, *Natus ad Gloriam*. *Par*, or the like, is understood often ; as, *Solvendo non erat*, Cic. i. e. *par*, &c.

Verbals Passive in *lilis*, and Participials in *dus*, have a Dative by Acquisition ; as, *Mibi memorandus*.

Adjectives of Measure have an Accusative, Ablative, or Genitive ; as, *Longus pedes, pedibus, pedum*. Understand, *ad, à, longitudine*, or the like. Those of Plenty or Want, have an Ablative or Genitive ; as, *Dives agris, opum*. Some have rather a Genitive ; as, *Plenus, Cic. Fabius. Pauper agrestium, Hor.* So *egenus, fertilis, sterilis, indigus, &c.* The Genitive is from Greek, a Preposition being understood ; *επί τινας, επί τοις, επί, &c.* In Latin, *Negotium, res, ratio, or ergo*, which is the Dative or Ablative of *εργα*.

Nouns of Diversity have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative ; as, *Diversas ab illo, illi*. So *alter, alius, &c.*—Of Cause, Form, Manner ; and *dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris*, an Ablative : As, *Pallidus ira*. Here understand a Preposition, which is often express'd ; as, *Firmus ab equitatu, tutus à vigiliis* ; Cic. Liv. &c. *Plenus vino, de vino* : *de vino*, Ital. *de vin*, Fr. *cf wine*, Eng. And almost always in Government, a Preposition is understood to an Accusative, or Ablative, or Dative, and a Substantive to a Genitive, as above.

PRONOUNS.

Genitives of Primitives are put, when Suffering is meant ; as, *Amor mei* : When Possession or Action, Possessives ; as, *Imago nostra*. Yet the Reverse is read ; *Invidia mea*, i. e. *mibi* ; Cic. *Odium, negligentia tua* ; i. e. *tui*, Ter. *Utilitas mea*, i. e. *ex me, or mei* ; id. *Desiderium tuum*, id. i. e. *tui. Infidus alicujus* ; i. e. *alicui*, Cic.

The Genitives, *nostrum, vestrum*, are put after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, Superlatives ; as, *Nemo nostrum* : Understand *ex numero*.

Pos-

Possessives, *mens*, &c. have with them, *ipfius*, *solius*, *unius*, *duorum*, *trium*, &c. *omnium*, *plurium*, *panorum*, *cuiusque*; and the Genitives of Participles, which are refert'd to the Genitive of the Primitive, included in the Possessive; as, *Mea scripta legit timentis recitare*; Hor.

Here also is *Ellipsis*; as, *Meum solius peccatum*; i. e. *mei solius*.

Sui, suus, are Reciprocals; respect that which went before in the Sentence; with, or without a Copulative: As, *Petrus rogat, ne se deserat*; *Causam suam. Petrus parcit sibi, suis.*

Reciprocals have a Regard to the Nominative or Accusative, before the preceding Verb; express'd, or imply'd. Another Relative Word may be us'd for it, if the want of it makes no Ambiguity.

Examples. 1. *Verres expulit Seiam ex villâ suâ*: Not *ejus*; because we mean that of *Verres*. 2. *Sna risérunt facula M&onidem*: For it may be thus chang'd; *M&onides risus est à faculis suis.* 3. *Spes salutis istorum est inter istos dissensio*: Here *inter se*, or *ipso*, may be us'd for *istorum*, or *sua*. So *Cepi Columbam in nido suo*, or *ejus*. For we may say, *Columba à me capta in nido suo*: And *ejus* makes no Ambiguity. So the like. But if a Copulative be us'd, it is otherwise: *Supplicium sumvit de fure, & sociis ejus*; not *suis*.

Is, ipse, ille, and the like, are often us'd for *se*, or *suus*. *Non petit ut illum (ipsum, eum,) miserum putetis, nisi innocens fuerit*: *Illum* for *se*. So *sui, suus*, for *ejus*, &c. *Quod judicium sibi cunq; erat*; for *ei*; *Luc.* And many other Instances.

Ipse is of all Persons, to Verbs and Nouns, *Ipse* *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, *vidi*, *vidisti*, *vidit* : *Ipse Hercules*. *Idem* may be join'd to all ; as, *ego idem* ; *idem* *perge*, *idem* *jungat*. *Hic* shews the nearest to me, *iste* the nearest to thee, *ille* the farthest from both ; as, *hic liber meus*, *iste tuus*, *ille fratri*. Tho' *hic* is sometimes spoken of the farthest off, *ille* of the nearer. *Ille* is us'd for Excellency, *iste* for Contempt ; as, *Alexander ille magnus*, *iste amulus*.

VERBS. Nominative after Verbs.

Verbs Substantive, as *Sum* ; Passives of Calling, as *vocor* ; and the like, as *babeor* ; and of Gesture, as *sedeo*, have a Nominative before and after, as, *Iucus est bonus*. So most other Verbs ; as, *Pii orant taciti*. The Infinitive, especially of desiring has the same Case after as before ; as, *cupit videri justus*, *se videri justum*, *expedit bonos esse vobis* : But in the last Case, and the like, the Accusative is understood ; *res esse bonos*. From Greek, ἦ ἔργον τις εἴρει. Plat. ἔργον τις εἴρει. Isoc. &c.

GENITIVE.

Sum, of Possession, or belonging, has a Genitive ; as, *Cujus est* ? understand *res*, *opus*, *negotium*, or some Substantive ; or Adjective us'd substantively ; as, *sapientis est proprium (mumus.)* Cic. Except in *meum*, *tuum*, &c. *humanum*, and the like, where *officium*, &c. is understood, though sometimes express'd, as, *tuum est* ; *tuum est officium*. Verbs of Esteeming have a Genitive ; as, *plurimi fit* : *Æstimo* a Genitive or Ablative ; as, *Non hujus, magno, te æstimo*, *Flocci, nauci, nibili, pili, hujus, affis, terminij*, &c. are peculiarly put to these

these Verbs, *estimo*, *pendo*, *facio*; as, *flacci pendo*; understand here *rem* or *re*, *preium* or *pretio*: *Quantivis pretij*. Ter. *pro nibilo habere*: Which shews a Preposition is wanting. So *Codex accepti* & *expensi*: i. e., *eris*. *De meo*, i. e. *cre*.

This is particular, *equi*, *boni*, *consulo*, *facio*; for, *in bonam accipio partem*: Understand *nunus*, or *factum*, *animi* or *hominis boni*, or the like.

Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, Warning, Quitting, and the like, have a Genitive or Ablative, with or without a Preposition; as, *alligat se furti*, *furto*, *de furto*. Understand *crimine* to *furti*; as, *arguitur crimine*, Mart. &c. So *causa*, *supplicio*, *actione*, &c. as, *postulare aliquem repetundarum*, i. e. *actione*; and the Preposition *de*, as *de crimine*. But when the Crime is general, the Ablative with the Preposition is not us'd; as, not *accusare de crimine*, but *crimine*, or *criminis*. *Uterque*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *neuter*, *ambo*, and the Superlative Degree are put to these Verbs in the Ablative; as, *accusas utroque*, or *de utroque*. *Satago*, *misereor*, *miseresco*, have a Genitive; as, *rerum satagit*, *satago* for the sake of *sat*, which is of *satis*, the old Noun; as, *agitas sat rerum*, Plaut. *Misereor*, like others, in the Greek Manner, signifying Passion or Affection, with a Preposition understood; or a Noun in *Latin*, *causa*, *dolore*, *curâ*; as Plautus, *nullam mentem animi habeo*. Later Writers join a Dative to *misereor*, *miseresco*; as, *miseresce malis*, Boet. For *hinc misereor*, Sen. read *hujus*, Prisc. in *Castig. Lips.* and for *misereere patris postibus*, Cic. ap. Linac. ex Soph. Trach. *illachryma patris postibus*; *misereere*.

Reminiscor, *obliviscor*, *memini*, have a Genitive or Accusative; as, *fidei*, *fidem reminiscitur*: *Memini* to mention, has *de*, as, *memini de te*. To the Genitive here understand *memoria*, or *de memo-* *riâ*:

riā: So *venit in mentem* *huius rei*, or *poteſtatis*; ſupply *recordatio*. Some call this *Enallage*, *eius rei*, for *ea res*; but this does not give the Reason. *Potior* has a Genitive or Ablative; as, *potior urbis, voto*. To the Genitive understand *facultate, potentia, &c.* to the Ablative a Preposition.

D A T I V E.

All Verbs put acquisitively have a Dative; as, *mibi feritur*.

So Verbs of Profit, Comparing, Giving, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Shewing, Trusting, Obeying, being angry, and the contrary; and *sum* with the Compounds, except *poſſum*; *eft* for *babeo*: Compounds with *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter, ſuper, &c.* have a Dative; as, *mibi commodat*. Some an Accusative; as, *juvat *teſſum**; *hoc ſtudet*; *confert, conducit ad hoc*; *incubit in *b&c.** — Or an Ablative with or without a Preposition; as, *Comparatur cum eo, ad eum*. Some have divers Conſtructions; as, *dono tibi munus, te munere*. *Consulit me, mibi, in me*. *Metuo tibi, te, de te, à te*. *Tempero tibi, te*; *refero tibi, ad ſeratum*. *Do, ſcribo, mitto, tibi, ad te*. *Acceffit malis, ad amorem*: *Conſtat omnibus, inter omnes*: *Urfis ſecum conuenit, inter ſe*: *Auſculto tibi, te*: *difſidet illi, cum illo*: *Certat cum illo*; and by a *Græcism*, *illi*: *pugnare duobus, contra dimis*. Some with *præ* have an Accusative; as, *præeo, præcedo, &c.* Some Compounds for a Dative have another Case, as, *præſtat alium, anteit multos*. *Suppetit* has a Dative; as, *mibi suppetit*. *Sum, and many more have Two Datives; as, eft exitio mibi. Accipere ſibi favori*. *Tibi, ſibi, mibi, are often us'd only for Elegance; as, expedit mibi hoc*.

The Reason of the Dative is commonly Acquisition, or the Sense of *to* or *for*: What Aristotle calls the *finis cui*. The Reason of the Accusative is an Action pressing to another, or acting upon another; as, *fallere alium*. Some Verbs have a Dative and an Accusative after the *Roman Manner*; some one Case in that Way, and the other after the *Greeks*. *Præstolor* (of *præsto*, *præstus*, *præstulus*, *præstolus*) to attend, has a Dative; to observe, an Accusative; as, *præstolatur mihi*, *me*, Prisc. Donat. Nonn. So *invideo*, Ov. Tull. Att. *Indulgeo*, Ter. *Medicor*, *palpo*, *obtrecto*, *deficio*, *occumbo*; *Curo*, Accus. Tull. Virg. Liv. &c. Dative, Appul. Macr. Plaut. &c.

Most Verbs, that govern a Dative, have an Accusative with a Preposition; as *conducit huic*, *ad hanc rem*. *Illudo*, *insulto*, *incesto*, *alicui*, *aliquem*, *in aliquem*. *Suadeo alicui*, *alium*, Tert. &c. *Maledico illum*, Petr. *Benedico deum*, Appul. *Latere mibi*, Cic. *Latet me*, a *Græcism*: *Latet fratrem*; *plerisque*, *Hannibalem*, Virg. Plin. Just. *Sequitur voluptati*, Plaut. *Comitantur hac vita*, Cic. *Precari pessimo*, Plaut. *Oret mibi*, Ter. *Cui precari*, Virg. by a *Græcism*: As most of these uncommon Cases are. So *vobis decet*, Ter. *Generi decet*, Plaut. *Incidentes portis*, Liv. *Oportet homini*, Plaut. *Fubet custodibus*, Macr. *Gallis*, *signis*, Claud. *Fubeo te*; understand an Infinitive, *viz.* *facere*, or the like. *Fubeo illud*; understand also *facere*, &c. *Oportet me*; understand some Infinitive, as in the like absolute Verbs.

Bellare parenti, Stat. *Contentis Homero*, Prop. *Cortaverit viribus*, Plin. This is often in *Virgil*, *Horace*. *Distat inertia*, Hor. *Mista Deo*, Virg. *Placidis coēant*, Hor. *Pecori defendite solitum*, Virg. *Pellere capiti pericula*. The *Greeks* use these with a Dative. The *Latinis* with an Ablative

tive and Preposition. This is the Foundation of it, *Gracchus iusit Cumanis*; Liv. The best Copies have *iusſis*.

ACCUSATIVE.

Verbs Transitive, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, have an Accusative; as, *venerare deos*, Virg. Yet here mind the Usage, for some have other Cases; as, *auxilior tibi*, *patrocinor tibi*; so *mæchari alicui*; though an old Interpreter has *aliquam*. *Lito*, &c. has an Ablative more usually. *Abſtineo*, and the Compounds of *rumpo* are often Transitives; as, *abſtinere me à ſcelere*, Cic. *Ma-num abſtinere à*, Ter. *Abſtinuit vim*, Hor. *Sto-macum erumpant*, Cic. *Sefe erumpent radij*, Virg. So often in Ter. &c.

Intransitives or Neuters have an Accusative of a near Signification; as, *ire viam*: or an Ablative; as, *ire viā*; understand *in*, or ſome other Preposition in this Case. Some have an Accusative by a Figure; or rather, as above, of a near Signification; as, *vivit Bacchanalia*. For the Accusative we read an Infinitive or a Sentence; as, *ſcit canere*, for *cantum*: *Vereor*, *ne reprehen-dar* for *reprebencionem*, Cic. The Accusative is often conceal'd; as, *verti posuere*, i. e. *ſe*; Virg. And the like, in many other Instances. So *mor-bus auxit*; i. e. *ſe*, &c. See above.

Verbs of Asking, Teaching, Cloathing, have Two Accusatives; as, *posce deum veniam*. In those of asking one Accusative is often turn'd to an Ablative; as, *orare veniam ab ipſo*. — And of Cloathing to a Dative or Ablative; as, *induo te tunicā*, *tibi tunicam*.

Verbs of Admonishing, and Exhorting, and Concealing, have Two Accusatives often, as, *eos
boc moneo*: So *fatio*, *statuo*, &c. So in Apposition it is frequent; as, *adjungere se comitem*. The double Accusative is a *Græcism*, and *ad*, *secundum*, &c. is understood; as, *κατά* in Greek. The Antients put an Accusative after most Verbs, especially the Comœdians; as after *uidr*, *noceo*, *adulor*, *potior*, *vescor*, *fingor*, *parco*, &c.

ABLATIVE.

Verbs have an Ablative of the Instrument, Cause, Manner of Doing: So Verbs of Abounding, Filling, Loading, and the contrary: of Price; *fingor*, *friuor*, *utor*, *vescor*, *lector*, *dignor*, *glorior*, *mnto*, *gaudeo*, *supersedeo*, *numero*, *communio*; *prosequor*, *afficio*. Verbs of Exceeding, or Comparison, have an Ablative; as, *ferit eum
gladio*: Understand some Preposition, as here, *cum*. Which Preposition is express'd in most Tongues, as, he strikes with a Sword; and sometimes in Latin; as, *baccharis præ ebrietate*; *sum-
mā cum humanitate tractavit*. *Vili*, *panlo*, *minimo*, *magno*, *nimio*, *plurimo*, *dimidio*, *duplo*, are mostly put without Substantives, (understand *pretio*) as, *vili venit*. So these Genitives, *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluri*, *minoris*, *tantidem*, and the like; as, *Tanti eri*, *quanti tibi fueris*: For with Substantives they are in the Ablative, as *tantā mercede docuit*. Understand *pro* to the Ablative of Verbs of Price. *Valeo* has an Accusative; as, *denos &ris valebant*; understand *&ris*, &c. to *tanti*, *quanti*, &c. *Egeo* has also an Accusative; as, *muniimenta*, *multa*, *quicquam
egere*, Sal. Plaut. Gell. understand *quod ad*; and a Preposition to the Ablative, as, *egeo nummis*, i.e. à. And so in others. Some of these Verbs have

a Genitive, *egeo*, *abundo*, *imleo*, *saturo*, *careo*, *participo*, &c. as, *laetis abundat*. Understand here *res*, *presentia*, *copia*, *liquor*, and the like. *Fugor*, *fruor*, *utor*, &c. have often an Accusative; a Preposition is understood to the Ablative. *Mereor* with *benè*, *male*, &c. has an Ablative with *de*; as, *de me benè meritus est*. Some Verbs of taking, and being distant, have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative; as, *eripuit à me*, *mibi*. But this Dative seems mostly an Ablative; as, *eripe flammis*. An Ablative absolute is put to some Verbs; as, *imperante Augusto natus est*: Understand here a Preposition, as, *sub*, — *à*, *cum*, *in*, &c. Some have an Ablative by Synecdoche; and in the Poets an Accusative; or after their Manner; as, *agrotat animo*; *rubet capillos*. Or a Genitive; as, *pendet animi*. Understand, 1. *in*, *in animo*, &c. 2. *Ad*, *ad capillos*, &c. 3. Some Noun; as, *cogitatione animi*, &c. The same Verb may, in several Views, have several Cases; as, *dedit mibi system manu*. Passives have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative, as, *laudatur ab his*. *His* the Dative is a *Græcism*; and by Acquisition. The Ablative, as in all such Cases, govern'd by the Preposition. Participles Passive have more often a Dative; as, *visus mibi*. Other Passives have the same Case as their Actives; as, *accusaris à me furti*. Understand to the Genitive, Ablative, and Accusative here some Noun or Preposition.

These Neuter-Passives, *Vapulo*, *veneo*, *liceo*, *exulo*, *fiō*, are as Passives, *à me vapulat*. Infinitives are put to Verbs and Adjectives, as, *cupio discere*, *dignus amari*; or absolute, as, *spargere voces*, for *spargebat*: *Haccine fieri*, i. e. *decet*, &c. Infinitives are commonly as Neuter Aptotes; as, *vitare ipsum*, Cic. *Tempus est agere*, for *agendi*, Gen.

Aptus regi, i. e. *regimini*, Dat. *Da bibere*, Accu. *O vivere nostrum*, Voc. *Dignus p̄miri*, i. e. *p̄enā* Ablat. The Infinitive is govern'd of a Noun, Verb, or Preposition. To a Noun it is the Gen. as, *avidi promittere, promittendi*. To a Verb the Accus. as, *mature v̄nire, adventum*, Ter. To a Preposition, the Accus. or Abl. as, *gaudeo latuissē, ob latuissē*. The Infinitive after Adjectives is frequent in Horace, as *celer irasci, durus componi, &c.*

GERUNDS.

They and Supines have the Cases of their Verbs, as, *ad audiendum, auditum poëtas*. Gerunds in *di* depend on Substantives and Adjectives, as, *causa videndi, certus eundi*. The Poets use an Infinitive for the Gerund, as, *Peritus medicari*: A Genitive Plural is put after Gerunds, as, *illorum videndi causā*. Gerunds in *do* are put without a Preposition, or with these, *à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro*; as, *à discendo*. *Scribendo disces*. — In *dum*, with these, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*; as, *inter agendum*: Or when Necessity is meant, without a Preposition, with *est*; as, *Orandum est*. Gerundials are turn'd to Adjectives; as, *Generandi gloria mellis*. See above.

SUPINES.

The former is active, means Motion to, after Verbs and Participles; as, *veniunt, missi, spectatum*. *Venit, nuptum* have a hidden Motion. See above. In Neuter-Passives, and with *iri*, it is passive: *vapulatum venit: audio datum iri*. Poetically they say, *eo videre, for visum*: It is put absolute with *est*, as *actum est*. The latter is Passive after

Adjectives, as *facile factu*. But Supines and Gerunds are Nouns. See above.

TIME.

Part of Time is the Accusative or Ablative ; as, *omnibus horis* ; *id tempus*. The Preposition is sometimes express'd, which is commonly here understood ; as, *per noctem*, *per idem tempus*. *Abhinc* has either Case ; *ab hinc triennium--o*. *Cum*, *de*, *in*, *ante*, here are implied. Adverbs here are often Nouns ; as, *mane*, *de mane* ; *luci*, *de luce* or *luci*, &c.

Continuance of Time is the Accusative or Ablative ; as, *centum annos*, *hac nocte*. We say, *de die*, *in diem*, *annos ad quinquaginta*, *per tres annos*, *id etatis*, *plus triduum--o* ; *tertio*, *ad tertium Calendas--arum*. Here *die*, *diem ante*, are meant.

PLACE.

Space of Place is the Accusative or Ablative ; as, *patet tres ulnas* ; *pede discedit* : Here supply *ad*, *per*, *circa* ; *à*, *ab*. Names of great Places, and common Names of Places, meaning *in*, *to*, *from*, *by* a Place, are put to Verbs often with a Preposition ; as, *in foro versatur*. In a Place, of the first or second Declension Singular is the Genitive after Verbs ; as, *habitat Romæ*. Supply here *urbe*, &c. as, *in oppido Antiochiae*, Cic. *Degit Londini*, *urbis inclyta*, and the like, is not good ; it should be *urbe inclyta* ; *Ibi natus, celebri urbe*, Cic. Sometimes add the Preposition ; as, *Alba constiterunt in urbe opportuna*, Cic. *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, are like proper Names ; as, *procumbit humi*. Supply *tempore, loco, solo, & dibus*. *In domo*, Cic. *Sola terra, Lucr.* *Domi* has only these Genitives with

with it ; *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena* ; as, *Domi sua*.

A Proper Name of Place, Plural, or of the Third Declension, is the Dative or Ablative ; as, *Tebis nutritur* ; *Tyburi genitus*. So *ruri, rure* ; as, *rure se continet*. Supply *in* : *In Hispali*, *Car.* *In Siciliâ*, *Val. Max.* *In Cajetâ*, *Cic.* As in others it is understood also ; *Via sacra*, *Hor.* *Campo*, *Virg.* We read, *Domo me continuo*, *Cic.* *Hunc abde domo*, for *in domo*, or *domi*.

To a Place, is the Accusative ; as, *Eo Londinum* : So *Rus ibo* ; *Ite domum*. Understand *ad* : For these Prepositions were left out for Elegance and Shortness, probably in Cicero's Time. The Poets love this way.

Sometimes it holds in *villa, ager, mons, &c.* as, *Venit littora*, *Virg.* *Abducite terrâ* ; i. e. *ad*.

From, or by a Place, is the Ablative ; as, *Londino veni* : *Eboraco sum profectus*. So *exit domo* ; *rure*. Understand *à*.

By is often by *per* ; as, *Per Londinum veni*. Quintilian says, the Preposition should not be express'd ; but it often is : As, *ab Româ venit*, *Liv.* *à Veii*, *Brundusio* ; *Bibone* ; *ab Alexandria*, *Ephe-
so* ; *Liv. Cic.*

IMPERSONALS.

Interest, refert, est, have Genitives : Except *meâ, tua, suâ, &c.* and *cujâ* : As, *Refert tuâ : est prud-
dentis*. They have these also ; *Tanti, quanti, mag-
ni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem* : As, *magni refert*. These are like, you see, Verbs of Esteeming.

Donat. says, *mea, &c.* are Accusatives ; *ad mea, ad tua*. *Ad me, ad meam rem refert* ; *Plaut. ad laudem interest*, *Cic.*

Prisc.

Prisc. says they are Ablatives, and *re* is understood; *In re meā est*; Plaut. So in that *Iambick* of Terence; — *Quid id nostrā? nihil*. *Nostrā* must be the Ablative; else the Verse is wrong. So that *re*, *causā*, *gratiā*, are understood both to these Ablatives, and to the Genitive; as, *Interest populi*, *Causā populi*.

These have a Dative; *accidit*, *certum est*, *contingit*, &c. like their Personals: As, *Convenit mihi tecum*. *Juvat*, *decet*, with the Compounds, and *delectat*, *oportet*, have an Accusative, as Transitives; as, *Forma viros decet*: Else with an Infinitive; as, *Me juvat ire*.

Ad is put to *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*; as, *Ad te attinet*. *Pœnitet*, *tædet*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *pudet*, *piget*, have an Accusative and Genitive; as, *pudet me tñi*. The Accusative is transitive. To the Genitive, understand *Causā*, &c. Some are turn'd to Personals again; as, *Arbor delectat Agricolam*.

Capit, *incipit*, *definit*, *debet*, *solet*, *poteſt*, join'd to Impersonals, are like Impersonals; as, *Definit illum tædere studij*.

Impersonals Passive have the Case of Personals Passive; as, *Ab hostibus pugnatur*. The Case is suppress'd often; as, *discubbitur*; understand *ab illis*.

Impersonals Passive thus serve for each Person of both Numbers; as, *ſtatur*; *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *ſtand*. Understand *à me*, *à te*, &c.

P A R T I C I P L E S

Have the Cases of their Verbs; as, *fruitur* *amicis*. — In *dus*, oftenest a Dative; as, *exoran-
dus mibi*.

Participles made Nouns, or Participials, have a Genitive, like Substantives; as, *sui profusus*; *inductus pilæ*. *Exosus*, *perosus*, *pertensus*, actively, have an Accusative; as, *Segnitium perosus*: *Pertensus ignoriam*; Sal. *Exosus*, *perosus*, passively, have a Dative; as, *exosus Deo*. The Dative is a *Græcism*, after Participles Passive: The Accusative is transitive.

Natus, *prognatus*, *ortus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *editus*, have an Ablative with a Preposition understood; as, *Edite regibus*; *è regibus*.

A D V E R B.

En and *eccc*, in shewing, have a Nominative or Accusative; in upbraiding, an Accusative: As, *En Priamus*, *aras*; *habitum*. *Eſt*, *video*, *vides*, &c., are understood. *Clanculum*, an Accusative: *Clam* an Accusative and Ablative. Some make these Prepositions: It is still the same. *Apage*, an Accusative.

Adverbs of Time, Place, Quantity, have a Genitive; as, *Minime gentium*; (Here *gentium* is a *Pleonasm* for Elegance;) *tunc temporis*; *abundè fabularum*. The Reason is, those of Place have the Sense of a Noun with a Preposition; as, *longè Parentum*; i. e. *à loco*, Appul. *Interea loci*, *inter ea negotia loci*; and the like. So *re*, *spatio*, *die*, &c. are implied in the Genitive to those of Time: So *de re*, to those of Quantity.

Parum is an Adjective, from *naūegor*: So *necessis*, *necessse*, *magis*, *mag*, *satis*, *sate*; and perhaps *abundis*, *abunde*. These have a Genitive, with *res* or *negotium* understood.

Inſtar has sometimes *ad*; as, *Ad inſtar caſtrorum*; *Ad tantæ magnitudinis inſtar*: Or not; as, *Inſtar montis*. But it is a Noun.

Some

Some have a Dative from their Nouns ; as, *obviam illi*, of *obvius*. This is by Acquisition, like all Datives, and is not Government, but Agreement. *Tempori, luci, vesperi*, are rather Ablatives than Adverbs.

Some have an Accusative from their Preposition ; as, *propius urbem* : Understand *ad*. *Cedo* has the same ; *cedo arbitrum*. *Aliter, fecus, ante, post*, have often an Ablative ; as, *multo aliter*. But then they are Adverbs, and *&* is understood.

Comparative and Superlative Adverbs have the Cases of their Degrees ; as, *optimè omnium* ; *propius illo* : (We read, *propius ad*, and *ad*.) *Præ* and *ex numero* are understood.

Plus has a Nominative by Agreement ; a Genitive, Accusative and Ablative, with a Noun, Verb, or Preposition understood ; as, *plus trecenta, quatuor hominum* ; *passus* ; *eo*.

ADVERBS and MOODS.

Ubi, postquam, cum, have an Indic. or Subjunctive ; as, *Ubi dedit, lauerimus*. *Donec*, so long as, an Indic. *donec eram*. *Till*, an Indic. or Subj. *donec jussit* ; *fit*. *Dum*, while, an Indic. so that, a Subj. *till*, a Subj. as, *dum facis* ; *prosim* ; *viderit*. *Quoad*, as long as, an Indic. or Subj. So, how long ? as, *quoad expetas* ? *Simulac, simulatque*, an Indic. or Subj. as, *simulac erat, esset*. *Quemadmodum, ut, utcumque, sicut*, the same, as *ut salutabis, feceris*. *Ut*, after that, an Indic. as, *ut ventus est*. *Quasi, ceu, tanquam, perinde acsi, baud secus acsi*, have a Subj. or couple like Cases ; as, *tanquam feceris* : *Arridet mihi, quasi amico*. *Ne*, do not, an Imperat. or Subj. as, *ne faci, metuas*. *Ne, not,*

not, has other Moods. Adverbs, with a Case, are Prepositions ; as, *coram latrone*.

CONJUNCTIONS,

Copulatives, Disjunctives, & , *quām*, *nisi*, *an*, *præterquam*, join like Cases, or divers, as the Words require ; so like Moods, or diverts : As, *Ego & tu* : *Vixi Romæ & Venetiis* : *Stat & videt* : *Nisi laetasses me, & produceres*.

Etsi, *tametsi*, *etiam si*, *quānquam*, *licet*, *quamvis*, *ni*, *nisi*, *si*, *siquidem*, *quod*, *quia*, *quām*, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *ubi* for *postquam*, *nunquam*, *priusquam*, *quippe* with *qui*, have an Indicative, or Subjunctive ; as, *etsi miratur, miretur*.

Siquis, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, *quoniam*, *quippe* : *ne*, *an*, *num* ? *ut*, for after that, as, how ; have an Indicative : As, *ut valet* ?

Si, *altho'*, *qui* a Causal ; *cum*, *tho'*, *since*, because ; *ne*, *an*, *num*, Indefinites ; *ut*, a Causal, or for *ne non* ; *altho'*, or for *utpote*, a Subjunctive ; as, *si obsecret*.

Cum, and *tum*, and *tum* doubled, are like Copulatives. *Cum* speaks of a lesser Thing, so is set first ; *tum* a greater, and is put last : *Amat cum omnes, tum imprimis illum* : *Tum literas, tum virtutem*.

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is often understood to the Ablative, or Accusative ; as, *loco*, (*in*) : *Romam*, (*ad*).

A Preposition compounded has still the same Case ; as, *avertere Italiam*.

Compounds with *à*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *in*, often repeat the Prepositions ; as, *abstinuerunt à viris*.

In for *erga*, *contra*, *ad* ; *sub* for *ad*, *per*, *ante* ; *supra* for *ultra* ; have an Accusative : As, *in Teucros*. Else, *in*, *sub*, *super* for *de* and *in*, an Ablative ; as, *in loco*.

In for *erga*, has sometimes an Ablative ; as, *Talis in hoste fuit*, for *in hostem* ; *Aen. 2. 541.* Unless as *in*, among the *Hebrews*, has the Sense of all the Prepositions, it here means *cum hoste*.

Subter, both ; as, *subter terras*, *testitudine*. *Tenuis* has an Ablative, Singular and Plural ; a Genitive Plural only : As, *Pube*, *pedoribus*, *crurum tenuis*.

Prepositions without a Case, are Adverbs ; as, *coram adsum* : So that having a Case only makes the Difference.

INTERJECTIONS

Are put without a Case ; as, *quid*, *malum* ?

O has a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative ; so *beu*, *proh* ; as, *O domine*. *Hei*, *v&*, a Dative ; as, *V& mibi*.

Understand some Verb here.

Mixt

Mixt REMARKS on all.

If [*that*] may be turn'd to [*which*] it is a Relative; else a Conjunction. But *quod* strictly, is always a Relative. *Sandius* thinks the Preposition to the Ablative is omitted, for Fear of Ambiguity; as, *tetigi illum bastā*. If *cum bastā*, it might be doubted whether you touch'd him and his Lance, or him with a Lance. Mind these Phrases; *est mihi nomen Petro*, *cui cognomen Iulo*; or *Julus* it might be, by Apposition; and the like. *Sandius* thinks that Particles compar'd, or compounded with a Preposition, become Nouns: *Vossius* denies it; because still they equally denote Time, as before: As, *Inscientibus nobis*, *Terentius*. *Indictum alio*, Horace. *A me commendatissimus*, Cicero. The Conjunction couples like Cases; *Roma & Athenis*, is, *in urbe Roma & Athenis*.

O *festus dies*! O *quām est festus dies*! O *fortunatos*! O *quām credam fortunatos*! *V& tibi*, i. e. *sit tibi*, and the like.

FIGURES,

Are by *Sandius* reduc'd to Four; *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasmus*, *Syllepsis*, *Hyperbaton*; add *Hellenismus*. *Enallage* is needless.

Ellipsis is, 1. When something is entirely conceal'd : 2. When a Noun or Verb is wanting, that was express'd before ; either in the same, or a different Sense ; which is *Zeugma*.

Hence *Apposition* ; *Anna soror*, i. e. *ens* ; or, *que es soror*. *Carmonenses*, *que est civitas*, *Cæs.* For every Sentence consists of a Noun and Verb. Hence the Nominative is understood in Impersonals, &c. and other Cases often : And the Verb to an Infinitive ; as, *negare*, for *cæpi negare* : And a Participle ; as, *scire se*, for *dicens se scire* : And Substantive ; which is sometimes however express'd, as *Cicero*, *Ad tanti belli opinionem*, *quod ego negotium*, &c. Thus *non est quod* ; i. e. *negotium quod* Hence an Accusative always is govern'd of an Active Verb, or some Preposition, or agrees with an Infinitive : *Me miserum*, i. e. *fertio*. Hence other Particles often are understood, as, *magis*. *Est bona*, *quam loquens*, *Liv.* *Si* ; *frixeret dolor*, *Virg.* *Cave faxis* ; i. e. *ne*. The Potential Mood may be resolv'd by *Ellipsis*, as, *frargas*, *fiet ut frargas* ; and the like. *Non modo parcus*, i. e. *non parcus*. Instances of Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, &c. understood by *Ellipsis* in Classick Authors are numberless. The common Syntax is full of them. *Zergina* is simple ; as, *qui numina*, *qui tripodas*, *qui Jydera sentis* : Or varying ; of Gender, *genus* & *virtus est vilius algæ*. *Cafe*, *Quid fecerit*, *quem neque pudet quicquam*, *nec metuit quenquam*, *Ter.* i. e. *qui non metuit*. Of Number, *Hic arma*, *bic currus fuit*. Of Person, *Ille timore*, *ego risu corrui*, *Cic.* Or when a Word before is understood in the Parts ; as, *Aquila volarunt*, *bac ab oriente*, *illa ab occidente*, *Cic.*

Pleonasmus is a Redundance of a Word ; as, *se desertos potius quam defensos esse malunt* ; where *potius* is too much. So *omnia quæcunque, nihil quicquam*. *Sed plebs, ea verò, &c.* *Postbumius autem, is negat, &c.* *Præscire arte, nulla altera, quis quisquam, quis alter, &c.* Cic. Ter. Sall. Plaut.

Syllepsis, when Words differ in Gender and Number ; *duo millia cæsi : scelus, qui me perdidit : Aperite aliquis ostium. Præsente nobis, Plaut. Absente nobis, Ter. ap. Sciop. Liv. Ter. &c. Mars & Venus capti : Conjuravere pauci, de quâ dicam : Amor ac judicium, utrum sit plus allaturus : Vim atque arma cavendam esse : Suq Eunuchus : Timidi damæ, i. e. masculi ; and the like.*

Hyperbaton is a mixt Order of Words : It is *Anastrophe*, as *mecum, his super* ; for *cum me, super his*. *Tmesis*, as, *per mihi gratum, for pergratum*. *Parentesis* ; as, *Dum redeo (brevis est via) pascere capellas*. *Synecysis*, as, *malè laxus in pede calceus heret, for malè heret*. *Anacoluthon*, when the former and latter do not agree : As, *nos, quibus est objectus labor, omne quod est interea tempus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro est, Ter.* Other Places of this Kind are in Tully, &c. which are call'd *σοδομοπανη*, Solœcisms.

Hellenismus : As, *istum quem queris, ego sum : Aliiquid agas quorum consuevisti. Saxum, qui forte jacebat. Explevi mentem. Fac me ut sciam. Illum, ut vivat, optant. Regnavit populorum. Auditum musicæ. Descriptio ex duodecim signorum, Vitr. Da meus ocellus : Exutias guttas, letari cor, forusque ad latari, Pers. Ut melius pati, for patiaris : Pri-*

Primum, tertium, tantum, principium. And many other Cases, that imitate the Greeks.

There is strictly no such Thing as *Antiptosis* and *Enallage*: They may be resolv'd easily by what has been offer'd. See *Sandias*. *Antiptosis* destroys all Syntax. *Quas uti solet*, is no Example of it; for *utor* had an Accusative, &c. *Romani parare* is no *Enallage*; *caperunt* is understood. So many other Instances may be well reconcil'd without them.

Many Verbs have different Constructions; as, *abdicare magistratum, se magistratu, aliquem*; to quit an Office; renounce any one; and a Number of others.

Apposition, Evocation, are Kinds of Ellipsis; Synthesis, Prolepsis, Kinds of Syllepsis: Synecdoche, a Gracism. See *Linacer*, on the Figures.

Add *Archaismus*, or the old Construction; as, *vivimus & vum vitalem*, Pl. *Asyndeton*, where is no Conjunction; as, *amor, ira, virtus*. *Polysyndeton*, where are many; as, *amor, & ira, & virtus*.

See the Figures defin'd and exemplified in my Key to the *Universal Grammar*: Only here observe, that the following Tense sometimes differs from the foregoing, in the same Point; as, *animus meminisse horret, iunctuque refugit*: So do the Numbers; as, *fixo gutture fumant, & latum media fulcum dedit arena*.

There were most certainly a Variety of Dialects in the *Latin*; but the best Writers do not use them: For the *Roman* Standard of Speaking was the Rule they follow'd.

The

The Patavinity of *Livy* was perhaps the Dialect, as well as the peculiar Expression of *Padua*, or, a Partiality to his Countrymen: And the Phrase, *Oſcē & Volsce loqui*, was to use the barbarous Dialect and Words of that People.

A Specimen of the *Latin* Phrases, in which it abounds more than the *Greek*, may be; *Ago tibi gratias*; I thank you: And of their Proverbs; *Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius*, You cannot turn every Thing to every Use.



S H O R T

THE
LITERARY
SOCIETY
OF
THE
CITY
OF
LIMA,
IN
THE
REPUBLIC
OF
PERU,
PUBLISHED
BY
JOSE
DE
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FOR
THE
EDUCATION
OF
THE
YOUTH
OF
THE
COUNTRY,
1822.

A S H O R T I N D E X

Of FOREIGN WORDS in these
Five Grammars, with the Sense of
them, in Order as they occur.

*This is only a Specimen, for it belongs to a
Dictionary.*

SPANISH.

Mañada, *a Flock.*
Baylor, *to dance.*
Voz, Boz, *a Voice.*
Sutil, *jubtle.*
Ciruela, *a Plumb.*
çufre, *Brimstone.*
Cada, *every.*
Guante, *a Glove.*
Guerra, *War.*
Guia, *a Guide.*
Guero, *addle.*
Aguero, *Soothsaying.*
Garguero, *the Throat.*

Sirguero, *Tower of a Boat.*
Hoguero, *a Woodpile.*
Triguero, *a Sparrow in the Wheat.*
Ciguena, *a Stork.*
Pedigueno, *wanton.*
Halagueño, *Flattering.*
Siguenga, *a City.*
Virguenza, *Shame.*
Aguelo, *Grandfather.*
Deguello, *beheading.*
Reguelo, *Belching.*
Unguento, *Ointment.*
Huerto, *Orchard.*

Hecho,

Hecho, made or done.
 Tinta, *Tindure*, Ink.
 Oveja, a Sheep.
 Jeronimo, *Jerom.*
 Espero, I hope.
 Buche, Mouth.
 Lleno, full.
 Mill, 1000.
 Montaña, Mountain.
 Caída, a Fall.
 Vilbao, Bilboa.
 Laud, a Late.
 Ataud, Tomb.
 Mia, Mine.
 Dia, Day.
 Porfia, Contention.
 Desviar, To go out of the way.
 Viento, Wind.
 Dió, He gave.
 Rio, River.
 Friq, I fry.
 Tio, Uncle.
 Ciudad, City.
 Oy'do, Heard.
 Roy'do, Gnawn.
 Fuerça, Force.
 Muy, Much.
 Ahinco, Earnestness.
 Roer, To gnaw.
 Osee, Hosea.
 Bersabee, Beersheba.
 Embio, I send.
 Anciano, Ancient.
 Diabolo, Devil.
 Amistad, Friendship.
 Adives, a certain Beast.
 Joven, a Youth.
 Buenamente, Well.
 Aquí, Here.
 Acá, Hither.
 Cál, Chalk, Lime.
 Boz, a Voice.
 Gran, Great.
 Acullá, There.

Aun duermes? Do you sleep yet?
 Ante vino que, came before that.
 Entre, among.
 Mas, but.
 Don, Sir; Mr. Lord.
 Donna, Madam, Lady, Mrs.
 Libro, Book.
 Rey, King.
 Ley, Law.
 Fe, Faith.
 Buey, an Ox.
 Relox, a Clock.
 Merced, Service.
 Cercel, a Beast untamed; or Cercil.
 Saya, a Petticoat.
 Vaya, let him go.
 Piel, Skin.
 Habladór --ora, Speaker.
 Honrado, honour'd.
 Maestro, Master.
 El, the, a, an, he.
 Del, of, from, the.
 Para, to.
 A cl, al, the, 'a, &c.
 La, the, a, she, &c.
 Lo, the, &c.
 Bretaña, Britain.
 Bueno, good.
 Tanto, so much.
 Quanto, how much.
 Mayor, greater.
 Menos, less.
 Mucho, much.
 Poco, little.
 Agua, Water.
 Dios, God.
 Todo poderoso, Almighty.
 Peor, worse.
 Malo, bad.
 Dos, two; tres, three; uno, one.

Primer, *First.*
 Segundo, *Second.*
 Tercio, *tercero, Third.*
 Mentirosa, *given to Lying.*
 Andaluz, *Andaluzian.*
 Ingleses, *English.*
 Yo, *I*; Tu, *Thou*; Si, *Him*;
 Este, *He, this, that.*
 So El.
 Aqueste, *same.*
 Esse, *He.*
 Aquel, *He.*
 El qual, que, quien, *who.*
 Nos, *nosotros, We.*
 Vos, *vosotros, Ye.*
 Carlos, *Charles.*
 Mi, *mine*; Tu, *tuyo, thine*;
 Su, *suyo, his.*
 Cavallo, *Horse.*
 Vuestra Merced, *Yon, your*
Worship, or Honour.
 Ambos, *both.*
 Entrambos, *between both.*
 Aver, *to have.*
 Ser, *to be.*
 Tengo, *I hold.*
 Estar, *to be, stand.*
 Revelar, *to reveal.*
 Entender, *to know.*
 Oyr, *to hear.*
 Dar, *to give.*
 Andar, *to go.*
 Cercar, *to compass.*
 Boguar, *to row.*
 Assentir, *to agree.*
 Colgar, *to hang.*
 Saber, *to know.*
 Traer, *to draw.*
 Poder, *to be able.*

Querer, *to seek.*
 Poner, *to put.*
 Hacer, *to do, or make.*
 Caber, *to take.*
 Ver, *to see.*
 Acontecer, *to happen.*
 Vençer, *to conquer.*
 Coger, *to gather.*
 Defender, *to defend.*
 Bolver, *to turn.*
 Caer, *to fall.*
 Roer, *to gnaw.*
 Valer, *to be well.*
 Soler, *to be wont.*
 Doler, *to grieve.*
 Venir, *to come.*
 Dezir, *to say.*
 Plazer, *to please.*

Electio, } *Choice.*
 Elecion, } *Choice.*

Anas, } *Duck.*
 Anade, } *Duck.*

Caseus, } *Cheese.*
 Queso, } *Cheese.*

Barba, } *Beard.*
 Barva, } *Beard.*

Bibo, } *I drink.*
 Bevo, } *I drink.*

Amicus, } *Friend.*
 Amigo, } *Friend.*

Acutus, } *sharp.*
 Agudo, } *sharp.*

I T A L I A N.

L Ingua Toscana in Bocca Romana ; *The Toscane Tongue in the Mouth of a Roman.*
Cena, Supper.
Accettuare, to except.
Ciascuno, whoever.
Fiele, Gall.
Bello, pretty.
Regente, ruling.
Oggetto, object.
Orgoglio, Pride.
Glofa, Gloss.
Conglutinare, to join together.
Regno, Kingdom.
Luoghi, Places.
Lleggere, to read.
Hora, Hour.
Anno, Year.
Hanno, they have.
Amo, he has loved.
Acqua, Water.
Casa, House.
Cosa, Thing.
Così, so.
Arso, burnt.
Studio, Study.
Iscuola, School.
Gratia, Favour.
Malitia, Sickness.
Simpatia, Sympathy.
Natio, Nation.
Giurisdizione, Power.
Cuore, Heart.
Duo, two.
Tuo, thine.
Suo, his.
Virtuoso, a Virtuoso.

Avuezzo, accustom'd.
Zona, Girdle.
Zodiaco, Zodiack.
Mezzo, Middle.
Zigrino, Chagrin.
Rozza, homely.
Appresso, near.
Difesa, Defence.
Speranza, Hope.
Pozzo, a Pit.
Raggio, Ray.
Maestá, Majesty.
Do, I give.
Pazzia, foolish.
Giudice, Judge.
Godono, they rejoice.
Venuto se ne, He being come thither.
Raccomandando megli, He recommending to me.
Fiume, a River.
Dieta, Diet.
Ispagna, Spain.
C'hà egli fatto, What has he done ?
Piede, Foot.
Meglio, better.
Sopra, above, upon.
Iddio, God.
Mano, Hand.
Ancora, again.
Parole, Words.
Parlare alto, to speak high.
Chiaro, clear.
Duro, hard.
Honorevole, Honourable.
Laude, Praise.
Altezza, Highness.

Madre, Mother.
 Camera, Chamber.
 Fatica, Busness.
 Cittá, City.
 Ala, Wing.
 Arma, Arms, Weapon.
 Padre, Father.
 Re, Thing.
 Specie, Kind.
 Mille, 1000.
 Lunedi, Monday.
 Fuoco, Fire.
 Ciglio, Brow.
 Anello, Ring.
 Dito, Finger.
 Occhio, Eye.
 Tempio, Temple.
 Genaro, January.
 Cavaliero, Cavalier.
 Regina, Queen.
 Soldato, Soldier.
 Ingegni, Wits.
 Pietro, Peter.
 Londra, London.
 Iaghilterra, England.
 Campagna, Country.
 Caldo, Heat, hot.
 Fiore, Flower.
 Santo, Holy.
 Quello, He,
 Più, more.
 Assai, molto, much.
 Via, someting, very.
 Steffo, medesimo, self.
 Scrivendo, in writing.
 Ciò, this.
 Questo, him, that, this.
 Insegna, teacheth.
 Altero, another.
 Tutti, all.
 Qualsivoglia, whatever.

Qualche, every.
 Dicevi, I said.
 Pecchiamo, let us sin.
 Paghiamo, let us pay.
 Ricevere, to receive.
 Aprire, to open.
 Coprire, to cover.
 Molire, to grind.
 Parere, to bring forth.
 Assumere, to assume.
 Fare, to do, make.
 Cadere, to fall.
 Temere, to fear.
 Giacere, to lye.
 Piacere, to please.
 Suellere, to pluck.
 Nuocere, to hurt.
 Rompere, to break.
 Cogliere, to gather.
 Cuocere, to boil.
 Dire, to say.
 Odire, to hear.
 Uscire, to go out.
 Gradire, to go.
 Gire, to go.
 Muorire, to dye.
 Salire, to dance.
 Apparisco, to appear.
 Proferisco, to produce.
 Bevere, to drink.
 Mentisco,
 Meraviglio, to wonder.
 Fido, I trust.
 Perdutti, lost.
 Caccia, Hunting.
 Tempio, Time.
 Ghianda, Acorn.
 Mezo, almost, middle.
 Affecto, Affection.
 Capelli, Hats ; &c.

See the Dictionary.

FRENCH.

Boëte, a Box.
Boëffe, a Hood.
Poids, a Weight.
Poix, Pitch.
Majesté, Majesty.
Poisson, Fish.
Pays, Country.
Empechée, busy.
Ame, Soul.
Hier, yesterday.
Faire, to do.
Jeune, young.
Boire, to drink.
Paon, a Peacock.
Guerre, War.
Blanc, white.
Jour, a Day.
Froid, cold.
Clef, a Key.
Agneau, a Lamb.
Hennir, to neigh.
Col, Neck.
Pseautier, Psalter.
Fille, Daughter.
Champ, Field.
Temps, Time.
Aout, August.
Scavant, knowing.
Bruixelles, Brussels.

Dix neuf, Nineteen.
 Etonnement, Astonishment.
 Parvenir, to come to.
 Premier, first.
 Chapeau, Hat.
 Vingt, Twenty.
 Ciel, Heaven.
 Maison, House.
 Etoille, Star.
 Mechant, bad.
 Pire, worse.
 Il, He.
 Elle, She.
 Mon, mine.
 Mien, mine.
 Chacun, every one.
 Plusieurs, more.
 Tout, all.
 Personne, any Person.
 Porter, to carry.
 Punir, to punish.
 Vendre, to sell.
 Recevoir, to receive.
 Naitre, to be born.
 Mourir, to dye.
 Voir, to see.
 Bouillir, to boil; &c.

See the Dictionary.

G R E E K.

Τρεῖς, *Three*.
Ἐρρώσ, *forever*.
Ἑκατὸς, *a Hundred*.
Τίρις ὕπως, *why so*.

Νύχτ' ὅλην, *the whole Night*.
Ἱερός, *Holy*; &c.

See the Lexicon.

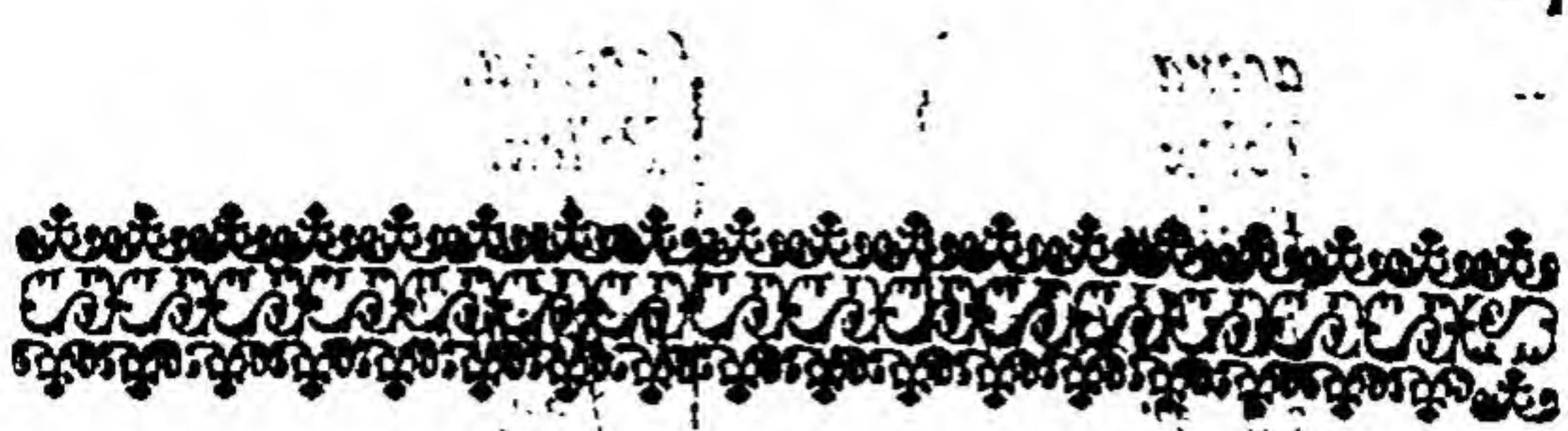
L A T I N.

A Io, *I say*.
Musēum, *a Study*.
Inobēdīo, *to disobey*.
Quisquam, *any one*.
Calendæ, *Calends*.
Langueo, *to languish*.
Bacca, *a Berry*.
Hieronymus, *Jerom*.
Arduus, *hard*.
Notatio, *Etymology*.

Arx, *a Tower*.
Ergō, *for the sake of*.
Satur, *full*.
Ubivis, *where you will*.
Sollicitus, *careful*.
Editus, *sprung of*.
Occultus, *hidden*.
Quītum, *to be able*.
Dehiscens, *gaping*; &c.

Vid. *Dictionary*.

APPEN-



APPENDIX,

Useful towards the Reading of Medals,
and *Antique Inscriptions*.

I.

THE Ancients often add a Vowel, Consonant, or both; or take them away: Or change a Vowel, Consonant, or both, in Writing. As,

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| <i>Ubēi</i> | > for < | <i>Ubi.</i> |
| <i>eiius</i> | | <i>eius.</i> |
| <i>souo</i> | | <i>suo.</i> |
| <i>fuus</i> | | <i>fus.</i> |
| <i>vicxit</i> | | <i>vixit.</i> |
| <i>quotiens</i> | | <i>quoties.</i> |
| <i>amasso</i> | | <i>amaro.</i> |
| <i>quips</i> | | <i>quis.</i> |
| <i>stlis</i> | | <i>lis.</i> |
| <i>tuad</i> | | <i>tua.</i> |
| <i>leibertaded</i> | | <i>libertate.</i> |
| <i>postidea</i> | | <i>postea.</i> |
| <i>femus</i> | | <i>fænus.</i> |
| <i>subice</i> | | <i>subjice.</i> |
| <i>Oſa</i> | | <i>Offa.</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------|
| <i>acera</i> | for | <i>acerra.</i> |
| <i>Pellex</i> | | <i>Pellex.</i> |
| <i>faciem</i> | | <i>faciam.</i> |
| <i>præsentebos</i> | | <i>præsentibus.</i> |
| <i>voſter</i> | | <i>vester.</i> |
| <i>dicont</i> | | <i>dicunt.</i> |
| <i>coda</i> | | <i>cauda.</i> |
| <i>œrare</i> | | <i>curare.</i> |
| <i>oitier</i> | | <i>utier.</i> |
| <i>ferundo</i> | | <i>ferendo.</i> |
| <i>optimus</i> | | <i>optimus.</i> |
| <i>epistula</i> | | <i>epistola.</i> |
| <i>Sulla</i> | | <i>Sylla.</i> |
| <i>obtimus</i> | | <i>optimus.</i> |
| <i>cenas</i> | | <i>genas.</i> |
| <i>dingua</i> | | <i>lingua.</i> |
| <i>fidius</i> | | <i>filius.</i> |
| <i>fedetrius</i> | | <i>feretrius.</i> |
| <i>af virod</i> | | <i>ab viro.</i> |
| <i>delicat</i> | | <i>dedicat.</i> |
| <i>conflacuit</i> | | <i>confracuit.</i> |
| <i>pequinia</i> | | <i>pecunia.</i> |
| <i>arlabi</i> | | <i>adlabi.</i> |
| <i>assum</i> | | <i>adsum.</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|
| <i>Aſa</i> | for | <i>Ara.</i> |
| <i>quit</i> | | <i>quid.</i> |
| <i>wobem</i> | | <i>boven.</i> |
| <i>conlega</i> | | <i>collega.</i> |
| <i>ausom</i> | | <i>aurum.</i> |
| <i>fuiſiosos</i> | | <i>furiosus.</i> |

And many others.

II.

The great Use of Medals, is to clear and establish the Certainty, and the Particulars of Chronology, History, Genealogy, Antiquity, &c.

Ancient Oriental Medals are but few : The oldest and finest are the most ancient Greek Medals. Next are the *Roman* ; 1. *Consular*. 2. *Imperial* : And these of the Higher Empire, (beginning at *Julius Cæsar*, An. U. C. 700. and 54 *ante Christum*, and ending at the Thirty Tyrants, *An. U. C. 1010.* and 260 after *Christ*;) or the Lower, (during 1200 Years, to the Year 1450, when *Constantinople* was reduc'd by the *Turks*). These are ancient. The Medals of the last Three Ages since that Period, are modern. Ludicrous, or scandalous Medals, are not properly such.

The Value of a Medal lies in the Antiquity, Scarcity, Truth, Clearness, Importance, and Beauty of it ; hardly at all in the Metal. For if the Leathern Coins of *Numa* could be retriev'd, they would be more valuable than the Golden, Silver, or Copper Money of After-Ages, as Medals. The Materials of them vary, as aforesaid ; and of Brass, Red, Yellow, and *Corinthian* ; of two Coppers ; of a white and hard Sort of Lead. Iron Money also was us'd in *Britain*, and some Parts of *Greece* : But the Principal of the Greeks and *Romans*, was Gold, Silver, and Brass. Hence that Inscription ;

III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.

Triumvir, Auro, Argento, Aere, flando, scriundo.

The SIZES differ, in the same, and different Metals: They of the largest Size are call'd *Medallions*, (*Medaglioni*, Ital.). In the Disposal of them, Regard should chiefly be had to the Series of Things and Tincture; then to the Size and Materials. The Curiosity of Medals was reviv'd with Painting, about the Year 1400; having been sunk, near a Thousand Years; and this by the Care principally of some Painters; as, *Pisani*, *Bolduc*, &c.

The principal Side of a Medal is call'd the Head; the other, the Reverse. The Inscription round about, is call'd the *Legend*; tho' often there is another Inscription in the Field, or Face of the Medal. It is charg'd with Personages; Publick Monuments, *Epocha's*, Initial Letters, Great Occurrences, Titles of Honour, Marks of Acknowledgment, Vows at certain Times and Places, Benedictions, or Good Wishes; Names of Magistrates, Mint-Masters, *Duumviri*, Emperors, Cities, People; Monograms of Names, single Cyphers, and a Variety of other Figures, Symbols, Animals, Temples, Columns, &c.

Much more might be deliver'd on this Subject; but no more is design'd than a Sketch only: We may only observe upon Three Points; The Counterfeiting of them; A Specimen of their Inscriptions, and a Taste of some leading Writers in this Faculty; and then dismiss the Consideration.

A

1. Some Men have counterfeited the Old Medals; as, *Carteron* in *Holland*, *Cary* at *Paris*, *Antony de la Corne* at *Rome*, a *Paduan*; and a *Parmensis*, in *Italy*. And there are several ways of Counterfeiting in this Affair: Making those that never

never were ; as, of *Priam*, the Greek Sages, *Virgil*, *Tully*, *Aeneas*, &c. Making of Reverses, that never were ; as, an *Augustus*, with his common Saying, *Festina lente*. Casting old Medals in Sand, so neatly, that they appear to be stamp'd : Repairing of them, when defac'd, to appear handsome and legible. Making Dyes, or Stamps for them. Stamping Modern Coins upon Ancient Medals. Putting a scarcer Reverse in the Room of a common one : Altering or feigning a *Legend* : Counterfeiting the ancient Varnish ; or Bursting the Edges of a New Coin by Artifice, that it may resemble the Cracks in the Ancient, occasion'd sometimes in the Stamp by Accident.

Some ways to discover a Cheat, are, That these have not the Boldness, nor Delicacy of the Ancient : The Weight is not equal. Some have the Impression of Sand in the Casting : The Edges and Characters are different : The Marks of a File appear in some Part, where they were run : The Varnish is softer than the Ancient ; the Metal more polish'd ; the Field more deprest'd. A Graver will stick more on the add'd Parts than the other, and take off the false. The Preservation and Colour are different ; so the Relief, Cutting, Heads, Faces, Strokes, Varnish, Cracks, &c.

2. Taste of Inscriptions.

Four Greek.

1. M. ANNIOC ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟC ANTΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟC ANTΩΝΙΝΟΤ ΤΙΟC.

2. Δ. Ε.

2. Δ. E. i. e. Δημαρχίας ἐξοίκιας.
3. ΙC XC NIKA. i. e. ινστρούς γειτόνων νική.
4. ΙΕΡΑC ΑCTΛΟΥ.

Four Latin.

1. S. C. i. e. *Senatus Consulto.*
2. *BADVELA FLVREAS ZEMPER.*
3. *Permissu Dolabellæ Proconsulis.*
4. *P. T. i. e. Percussa Triviris.*

And the like.

3. Specimen of Writers on Medals.

M. Bouteroue ; Savot ; Wolf. Lazius ; Morel ; Vailant ; Du Cange : Goltzius : F. Hardouin upon Pliny ; Occo ; Mezza Barba ; Patin ; Fulvius Ursinus ; Fr. Spanhemius : Oiselius : Noris de Ep. Syr. Toynard. O>. Strada. Villalpand. in Ezek. Antonius Augustinus ; Trisian : Gevartius ; Hemelatius ; &c. Lukius : Typotius : La France Metallique : Moulinet ; Birot ; &c.

F I N I S.